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PERSIA DEMANDS A RELEASE FROM ALL CONVENTIONS

Text of Claims Is Presented to
Peace Conference—Russia
Charged With Abuses—Great
Britain's Policy Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The complete official text of the claims of Persia, presented to the peace delegates in Paris by Mochaver-Ol-Memalik, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was received in Washington yesterday through diplomatic channels. Outstanding among the demands of Persia is the plea that all treaties, conventions and precedents which have limited Persia's independence in the past be declared null and void, and that guarantees be given for the future. While charging Russia with most of the encroachments upon her sovereignty, Persia claims that Great Britain, in the past, and largely in order to prevent Russia from gaining an undue influence, has at times made advances which weakened the authority of the native government. At the present moment, Persia demands the right to manage her internal affairs free from interference or aggression by foreign powers. The preamble of the document presented at Paris says: "The attacks directed upon Persia have violated her independence from three points of view: Political, economic and juridical. These assaults have been in certain cases made in writing, and in others by actual acts. The majority of these attacks owe their origin to Russian initiative. Although on the one hand, British policy was opposed to the Russian, and England desired, as much as possible, to mitigate the effects of the oppressive policy of her rival, yet, on the other hand, in her eagerness not to be outdone by Russia, England often followed the former's example, and she found it at times opportune to act in agreement with Russia."

Claims Amplified

In regard to political, juridical and economic independence, the Persian Government claims: "That the Anglo-Russian accord of 1907 be definitely considered as void, as regards the signatory powers, as regards Persia, and as regards all and any powers which might have adhered to it, or recognized, in part or in whole, the situation created by it; "That the ultimatum of 1911, of compelling Persia to bind herself not to take into her service foreigners without the previous consent of Russia and England, and the consequent effect which the ultimatum might have entailed, or may entail, shall be recognized as null and void; "That the foreign powers abstain from extending protection in Persia to Persian subjects; "That the foreign powers abstain from intervening in the internal affairs of Persia; "That foreigners be placed on the same footing with Persians in all matters affecting the payment of taxes; "That the armed forces of foreign powers and their consular guards be withdrawn from Persian territory; "That the treaties made between Persia and foreign countries be subjected to a revision, to the end that all clauses contravening the political, juridical and economic independence of Persia be eliminated; "That the concessions acquired by foreigners be revised and all stipulations made therein prejudicing the economic interests of Persia be eliminated; "That Persia's right to freely frame or revise her customs tariff be recognized, and all ban against the free transit of goods to Persia be removed."

Territorial Claims

The territorial claims of Persia include: "In the northeast, the trans-Caspian Province, which 'has always formed part of Persia'; "In the north, the cities and provinces wrested from Persia after the Russian wars, including Baku, Chirvan, Derbent, Chakki, Chemakha, Gwandja (Elisabethpol), Karabagh, Nakhchevan and Erivan. "In the west, that portion of Kurdistan which Turkey secured after the treaty of Erzerum. "Persia also claims the holy places in Mesopotamia: Kerbela, Nedjef, Kazemeh, Samerah and others. "Persia, according to the document submitted in Paris, has suffered much at the hands of the Russian Army as well as from Turkey and Germany, whose agents 'intrigued everywhere, sowed the seeds of corruption and fomented political troubles.' On these grounds reparation is claimed."

SUPPRESSION OF BULLETIN DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Suppression of the "Anarchist Soviet Bulletin" calling for the seizure of all lands and industries in the United States and the socialization of property, for the benefit of the working people, which is being sent to senators, representatives and other public officials in Washington, has been demanded by the American Defense Society in a statement declaring such a publication to be a grave menace in a country with so large a population of foreigners as has the United States.

DISTANCE FLIGHT RECORD CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FT. WORTH, Texas.—In flying from San Diego, California, to Ft. Worth, a distance of 1300 miles, in 10 hours and 10 minutes, Maj. T. C. Macaulay, commander of Taliaferro Field, set a new world record. Major Macaulay flew from Tucson, Arizona, to Sweetwater, Texas, more than 800 miles, in 5 hours and 25 minutes, thereby exceeding the distance flight record previously held by Maj. Reuben Fleet, who flew from Mineola, Long Island, to Wilbur Wright Field, a distance of 664 miles, without a stop. Major Macaulay made only two stops between San Diego and Ft. Worth, at Tucson and Sweetwater.

KOREAN PROBLEM FOR JAPAN ALONE

United States Government Views
Disorders as Internal—In-
clination Is to Regard Re-
ports as Part of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government, it was learned at the State Department yesterday, takes precisely the same attitude toward the uprising and disorders in Korea as it took toward the trouble which the British Government was called on to suppress in Egypt in recent weeks. This government, it was stated, regards the problem as one of Japanese internal policy, in the same way as a rebellion in the Philippines would be a question for the United States to settle, and in which external intervention of any kind would be seriously resented.

The same official who outlined this policy intimated that much of the information reaching the United States concerning the methods pursued by the Government of Japan in suppressing the rebellion comes through sources which are extremely untrustworthy, and therefore must be heavily discounted. Such reports as have reached the State Department did not indicate, it was said, that Japan had exhibited unusual harshness and cruelty in suppressing the rebellion.

The belief has been expressed here that the sensational charges of cruelty current in the past few days, and to which men like Hiram Johnson, United States Senator from California, have given credence, were largely manufactured in Shanghai, where, according to Japanese sources here, agitation in Korea is being constantly promoted. Officials in the State Department are inclined to believe that much of the alleged misinformation is put out with no other purpose than to stir up anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States.

Organizations with revolutionary propensities with headquarters in Shanghai, it was ascertained, have their counterpart in San Francisco, and much of the information emanating from the latter source is believed to be as unreliable as the rumors from Shanghai. It was pointed out that since the beginning of the great war Shanghai has been a clearing house for plots of all descriptions. The group of anarchists who played a role in the revolution in India were busy both in Shanghai and in San Francisco. The State Department strongly deprecates the disposition in some quarters to create causes of dissension between the United States and Japan. Where there are existing differences, the tendency, it was pointed out, is to magnify them.

Japanese officials admit that additional troops had to be dispatched to Korea to put down the rebellion, but absolutely deny that there has been anything bordering on inhuman cruelty in the treatment accorded the natives. There has been considerable bloodshed, it was admitted, but this was unavoidable when the inhabitants came into conflict with the Japanese forces sent to restore order.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Further reports regarding the disturbances received by the Secretary of State show that 20 arrests of leaders have been made at Enurjanwala, in the Punjab, and owing to rioting and the destruction of railways and buildings, martial law has been extended to that district. The Seditious Meetings Act has been extended to the districts of Jullundur and Mulman. From Bombay City no further trouble is reported. On the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways there is some threat of a strike. Communications in the Punjab are still seriously interrupted.

STRIKE ON MAY 1 ON FRENCH RAILWAYS

PARIS, France (Friday).—The part to be played by the railway men in the demonstration on May 1 will consist of a three-minute stoppage of trains at 10 o'clock in the morning. The central office and workshop staffs will stop work for 24 hours, the depot staffs for periods of from 15 minutes to three hours, according to the nature of their service.

COLONEL WIGMORE'S ACTION ASSAILED

Representative R. C. Johnson of
North Dakota Charges Abuse
of Franking Privilege by Him
and Other Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a letter addressed to Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, and made public yesterday, Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, charges disregard for the law by government departments and certain of the officials connected with them. Mr. Johnson has entered the fight against the alleged misuse of the mails by Col. John H. Wigmore in sending out personal letters to members of the American Bar Association defending the courts-martial system of the army.

It is the same alleged "flagrant abuse" of the mail-franking privilege to which Senator Chamberlain called the attention of the Attorney-General more than a week ago that forms the basis of Representative Johnson's protest to the Postmaster-General. The Attorney-General has already requested Acting Secretary of War Crowell to present for inspection the facts in the case. The facts have been submitted, but neither Secretary Crowell nor Mr. Palmer have seen fit to make them public, although it was hinted in senatorial circles that a regular bureau to defend the courts-martial system could not have been established and conducted without the consent and authorization of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Colonel Wigmore and five other officers have constituted a bureau of the War Department, organized and maintained, it is alleged, solely for the purpose of sending out arguments in defense of the courts-martial system and in advocacy of the stand taken by Secretary Baker and by General Crowder. Since Senator Chamberlain called on Attorney-General Palmer to investigate the matter, the activities of his bureau have ceased.

If it should turn out that Secretary Baker authorized the bureau and its activities, then the Secretary himself, and not Colonel Wigmore and his associates, would be responsible for the violations of law charged by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Johnson, it is maintained by those pressing the charges.

MINISTER IS NAMED TO TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department announced yesterday the appointment of Richard T. Crane as Minister to Tzecho-Slovakia. Mr. Crane has accepted, and will leave shortly for Paris, where the Tzecho-Slovak Foreign Office is temporarily located. The Prague Government has not yet designated a Minister to the United States. Charles Pergler has charge of the new Republic's interests in this country, under the title of commissioner.

Richard Teller Crane, the president of the Crane Company, manufacturers of valves, fittings, etc., in Chicago, entered the works in the foundries of that concern in 1896. He is a Ph.D. from Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), having obtained that degree in the year before he entered the Crane Company at the age of 22. A year after he commenced work in the foundries of the Crane Company he entered the city sales department and during the next year became second vice-president. At that time his brother, Charles R. Crane, who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China in 1909, but who resigned before taking up his official duties, was first vice-president, the two brothers maintaining this relationship until January, 1912, when Charles R., the elder by some 15 years, became president, to be succeeded a couple of years later by his brother. Mr. Crane married Florence Higinbotham of Chicago in 1904.

PROFIT - SHARING NOT SUFFICIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Clarence A. Earl, vice-president of the Willys-Overland Company, announced yesterday that the first checks to employees, under the company's fifty-fifty profit-sharing plan, to be given to the men on Monday, will total \$250,000. To share in the profit, and employee must have been in the company's employ for six months continuously.

The first checks will cover three months, from Dec. 18, 1918, and will amount to 8 per cent of the wages earned during the period, none being less than a sum equal to 4 cents an hour. Following the announcement, Walter Starnes, business agent of the machinists' union, declared the division would have no effect on the demands of 12,000 men in seven departments of the plant for increases in wages, estimated to total \$4,320,000 per year above the present pay roll.

CONGRESSMEN IN PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Seventeen members of the United States Congress, including Representatives Claude Kitchen and Joseph G. Cannon and Senator Gore of Oklahoma, arrived here on Thursday.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS' STRIKE IS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Delayed telegrams from Cairo show that last Tuesday government officials had gone on strike, again putting forward the demands belonging to the sphere of the nationalist deputations to Europe. The Prime Minister had issued an appeal urging tranquillity, and directing the government servants to resume work, but without result. No serious developments of the situation were expected during the Egyptian delegation's visit to Europe.

GERMAN ATTITUDE ON PEACE TREATY

Foreign Minister Declares That
Reported Dissensions Among
the Allies at Paris Should
Not Be Overestimated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—German Government wireless messages give an interview which was granted by Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, the Foreign Affairs Minister, with the Neue Prele Press. The representative of the paper called the minister's attention to reports of dissensions among the Allies in Paris, whereupon Count von Brockdorff Rantzau replied that the dissensions should not be overestimated. The press representative replied that the dissension at the Paris conference must be very serious, and the minister replied, "So you are bent on making me play the rôle of Talleyrand at the preliminary Peace Conference. Things are very different from 100 years ago. Today the peoples themselves take an active part in directing the course of history."

"That gives a completely different background to the peace negotiations. Moreover, it would be foolish to attempt to pick off any one of our enemies against the others. The relations are so close that any such attempt must inevitably soon come to the light of day. I think it more becomes the dignity of a peace delegate of a nation of 70,000,000 to convince all the enemies openly and straightforwardly of the justice of all we are striving for, rather than by descending to paltry intrigues to fill with fresh explosives a political atmosphere still poisoned from the effects of war propaganda."

"Not only Germany, but the whole world has received such severe wounds that all are interested in the healing process working as smoothly as possible. Especially in the matter of the economic recovery of the world, all our enemies must be just as much concerned that we should retain our ability to meet our obligations, as we are interested that, in future commercial relations, we should have contractors to deal with on whose solidarity we can rely. "So many mutual interests arise out of this for all participants in the final peace discussions that, provided there is a certain amount of good will, a basis for an honest understanding is provided. An honest understanding, however, to us, means a peace of justice. A Talleyrand who arranges his policy with persons, and not with nations, would as little bring about such a peace of justice today as 100 years ago."

German Envoy Recognized

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—The federal government has accepted letters accrediting Dr. Adolph Muller as German Minister to Switzerland, thus formally recognizing the German Government.

SUFFRAGE BILL SIGNED

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—The bill recently passed by the Legislature to grant the women of Tennessee presidential and municipal suffrage, became law when Governor Roberts signed it on Thursday.

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MR. MCADOO URGES SUPPORT OF LOAN

Duty of Individuals, He Says,
Is to Discharge the Debt of
Honor They Were Jointly
Responsible in Contracting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Absolute confidence that the people of the United States will "discharge their debt of honor" by lending to the government the \$4,500,000,000 sought in the Victory Liberty Loan, which opens next Monday, is expressed by W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury.

"We sent our men to Europe," said Mr. McAdoo, "we conscripted the youth of this land; we took men by the strong arm of government. We are just as responsible as the members of Congress who voted for it. We are all responsible. We did this thing because a supreme crisis in civilization had presented itself. It was necessary to do it, and we knew that the price of victory was the blood of our sons. We chose 4,000,000 of them to go out and die, if necessary, to win the victory."

After citing the thousands who made the supreme sacrifice, and hundreds of thousands who were wounded, Mr. McAdoo contrasts their gifts to the country with the demands made upon those who remained at home. "What are you asked to do?" he continued. "You are asked to exercise a glorious privilege, the privilege of doing your small part by merely lending some money to your government on the most admirable security on earth, with an adequate interest return. Is that much? I should like to see the American citizen who would not come up and do his part in the circumstances."

"I have no doubt whatever of the success of this Victory Liberty Loan. I have said from the beginning of this war, when I was charged with the responsibility of conducting the finances of the government, that it was not a question with the American people of the rate of interest or any detail of the Liberty loans. Their patriotism is not determined by dollars and cents. They love their country, they revere its ideals and principles. They have dedicated themselves to a noble cause, and they are willing to pay the price in money and blood, no matter what it is. We have done the job, and we have brought a lustre upon the flag and have earned the name of America that never will be diminished unless we ourselves tarnish it. We are not going to tarnish it. We are going to discharge every obligation, as Uncle Sam has always done throughout our history, to the utmost limit demanded by the national honor and by the character of the obligation itself."

Boy Scouts to Take Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Victory Loan is on, according to the 378,810 boy scouts of America, who have been formally requested by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, to make themselves generally useful, a request which means, they say, to distribute literature and posters, usher at public meetings and as messengers, invent and circulate Liberty Loan slogans and engage in various other helpful activities.

Mr. McAdoo to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—William McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads and former Secretary of the Treasury, is scheduled to speak in Chicago on April 29, to aid the campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan.

SEVEN SUBMARINES LOST

CHERBOURG, France (Friday).—(Havas).—Seven German submarines on the way here from England in tow have been lost in a storm. Eight were bound here, but only one arrived.

AMENDMENT FAVORS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—A bill amending Wisconsin's compensation act so as to give recognition to Christian Science as a method of treatment, passed the State Senate by 24 votes to 7. The bill will compel employers to pay fees for Christian Science treatment where the workman wishes to be treated by a Christian Science practitioner.

The bill, however, also contains the following amendment: "No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employee if his death be caused by or in so far as his disability may be aggravated, caused or continued by an unreasonable refusal or neglect to submit to or follow any competent and reasonable surgical treatment."

GREEK ACCOUNT OF RETREAT IN CRIMEA

Misleading Statements Corrected
by Greek Legation—Bolshe-
vist Government Claims Suc-
cesses on Different Fronts

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—Moscow telegrams have appeared in the French press stating that the Isthmus of Perekop in the Crimea had been occupied by the Bolsheviks owing to the delayed arrival of the Greek contingents. Owing to these statements, and others reflecting on the efficiency of the Greek troops, the Greek legation has issued a note to the press denying the alleged aspersions and stating that the Greek troops, which, together with a French force of equal size, were detailed to hold certain points on the Black Sea against the Bolshevik advance, were under the command of General Berthelot, and had always obeyed the orders received from the French command.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Russian official wireless dispatch received here today reads: "We have compelled the enemy to withdraw across the frontier in the region of Lake Sander, north of Olonetz. On the whole of the Courland front the offensive continues to meet with success, especially in the region of Shiotak, where the enemy's right has been cleared as far as four miles from Mitau."

"We have captured Volochysk, on the Galician front, and the front of the forces of the Ukrainian Directory there has been cut in two. In the direction of Sarny (north of Volochysk) the enemy is retiring southward, abandoning a great number of prisoners and wounded. "In the Crimea the Red Army has crossed the line of the Salt Lakes and occupied Tshukidhankov. The offensive continues in the direction of Simferopol."

Germans at Libau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—German and Baltic-German troops have forcibly seized Libau and overthrown the Lithuanian Provisional Government, according to advices received by the Lithuanian Press Bureau here. Lithuanian reserve troops in Libau were surprised by strong German forces on Wednesday, overpowered and interned. Later the Germans arrested the Lithuanian Minister of the Interior and several officials. The city is now held and patrolled by the Germans.

A telegram was sent on Wednesday evening by Mr. Ullman, the Premier, to the Lithuanian representative in Denmark, reporting the seizure of Libau, and adding that he himself was safe and collaborating with the British Mission and British warships in the harbor. The telegram stated that the Germans had occupied the Premier's department and seized the papers there. It was added that the Germans demanded that a new Ministry be formed with one-third Germans. The telegram concludes: "We will accede to nothing."

Bolsheviks Enter Sevastopol

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Matin announces that the Bolshevik troops have entered Sevastopol without fighting.

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Women Demand Justice

PARIS, France (Friday).—A petition asking for the punishment of the Germans responsible for the deportation of women from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing in the spring of 1918 will soon be handed to the Peace Conference. It is signed by 15,000 women, including Madame Gaston Calmette and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt. The petition says: "In spite of the most elementary laws of humanity, thousands of women, girls and children of every condition were systematically abducted from their families and were forced to submit to the most odious treatment. We women of France with bleeding and broken hearts demand justice from

COUNCIL'S DECISION TO REVISE BELGIAN AGREEMENT OF 1839

Foreign Ministers at Paris in
Favor of Change—Council of
Four Resumes Sitzings on
Mr. Lloyd George's Arrival

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived here on Thursday evening from London, and was welcomed at the Gare du Nord by Mr. Clemenceau. The Polish national committee has decided that its raison d'être no longer exists in view of the fact that the Polish State is regularly constituted and recognized by the great powers and that it possesses a lawful government and the Polish delegation to the Peace Conference is definitely constituted. The dissolution of the committee will take place in one month.

PARIS, France (Friday).—With the return of Premier Lloyd George from his visit home for his House of Commons address, the Council of Four resumed its deliberations today at President Wilson's residence.

Mr. Lloyd George's declaration in the British Parliament that France had been given full guarantees against a renewal of German attacks has aroused keen discussion here. The Temps says: "Mr. Lloyd George's language admits of only one meaning. This is that Great Britain and the United States engage to sustain France in case she is again attacked by Germany. Such an alliance is legitimate and necessary. Mr. Lloyd George would not pronounce such words lightly and his announcement is singularly instructive."

The council of five foreign ministers, at a meeting yesterday at the Foreign Office, decided in favor of the revision of the Belgian Treaty of 1839. Other questions, including restriction of the opium trade, acceptance by Germany of allied prize court decisions, treaties with Austria and Bulgaria and questions for ending the state of war were referred to the drafting committee for minor changes. The Moroccan and Egyptian questions were referred to the reparations committee.

A new commission was appointed yesterday to consider the Kiel Canal. It consists of the present commission on waterways and an additional naval experts of the Entente. All the other commissions have completed their reports except that on Poland. A plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held next week on Wednesday and Thursday, for the purpose of passing upon a large number of remaining details before the meeting with the Germans.

Secret Treaty Exposed
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Journal des Debats publishes the text of the military convention between Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, entered into at German military headquarters in August-September, 1918. Clause eight shows the pressure which caused King Constantine's refusal to follow Mr. Venizelos' advice and support Serbia. The Journal des Debats also publishes a secret telegram, showing the sinister duplicity of Bulgaria and Austria. Auguste Gaurain points the moral that the recurrence of such traps as were laid in 1918 will not be prevented unless the guilty states are deprived of power to harm.

Chinese Claims to Be Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China (Friday).—Two notables of the Province of Shantung have been designated to proceed to Europe to lay before the several allied governments the Chinese claims regarding the lease of Kiaochow.

Germans Urged to Sign

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—(Associated Press).—In an article by Edward Bernsten, the Vorwarts warns the German Nation of the dangers attendant upon a refusal to sign the terms of peace and declares the world will not absolve the former Emperor William and his advisers from responsibility for all the misery of the war.

The article points out the enormous damage done to French territory and says: "Every one acquainted with the facts knows that the allied demand for the delivery of coal for a specified period is based upon economic necessities, although a legitimate objection can be made to the demand for pledging the output of the entire Saar district. In any case, we cannot save the Saar district for Germany by threats."

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the Peace Conference on behalf of our martyred sister.

"To prevent such crimes from ever being perpetrated again, we demand that those guilty of them be punished like ordinary criminals. We trust you will exact full justice from Germany and her allies. We are nearing the anniversary of the day, April 23, 1916, when that odious deed, against which the women of all nations protest, was carried out, and we firmly trust that another year will not elapse before the guilty are punished, both those who issued the order from Berlin and those who executed it in the most brutal way."

FUNDS ARE URGED FOR WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Late Wednesday it was indicated that the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, meeting here, would demand of Congress that \$300,000,000 be appropriated immediately to carry out the waterways projects that already have been approved by Congress. There is a marked disposition on the part of the delegates to make absolute demands in the future, rather than to make appeals to Congress. Two other resolutions, one providing that Congress shall immediately provide funds for tributary rivers as soon as terminals are provided thereon, and another asking immediate extension of rail and river rates, permitting shipment by water and then by rail, are under discussion. The Tennessee River was admitted to membership in the association.

By resolution the nominations committee has recommended that James E. Smith, president, be elected, and that the present directorate be retained. The delegates favor the plan of attacking politically all congressional representatives who show themselves opposed or indifferent to waterways matters affecting the valley.

The United States Railway Administration has been asked to start barge service immediately on all rivers as soon as they are made navigable.

COTTON REDUCTION ORDER QUESTIONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has been asked by Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, for an opinion as to the legality of the movement among southern planters to reduce acreage, with the purpose of holding up cotton prices. The inquiry was made after receipt by the Department of Agriculture of complaints from a number of cotton-consuming interests.

It was pointed out yesterday in this connection that appropriation bills for anti-trust prosecution by the Department of Justice for several years had contained a clause forbidding employment of the trust laws against farmers for any crop-raising activities. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act also specifies that farmers shall not be affected by its provisions.

CITY COUNCIL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Health Department is somewhat concerned over the position that the City Council here has taken on the matter of medical inspection in the public schools. On Feb. 21 a resolution was passed by the council that it was the sense of that body that after April 30, the expense for medical inspection should be borne by the Board of Education.

The reply of the Board of Education was that it did not have the money. Dr. John Dill Robertson has stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the matter had, however, received no further attention from the City Council and that he did not therefore know what would be done.

NAVAL OPERATION OF SHIPS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HOBOKEN, New Jersey—Naval operation for a definite period, followed by private ownership and operation, seems to be the one feasible plan that promises success for the United States merchant marine, according to Commander C. C. Gill, flag secretary to Vice-Admiral Gleaves.

Commander Gill told the Chamber of Commerce here that legislation would, of course, be required to put such a plan in operation, and that the subject would appear at a fit one for investigation and report by a government committee.

GREAT FLEET TAKES FOOD TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statistics made public by the United States Shipping Board show the board now has 151 steamers, representing 550,000 deadweight tonnage, engaged in carrying food to destitute nations of Europe. Built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and originally designed as a weapon to defeat Germany's submarine campaign, says the statement, the ships now are serving as a great "mercy fleet," feeding friend and foe alike.

VOTING AMENDMENT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—The Florida Senate yesterday adopted a bill proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters at the next general election granting suffrage to the women of the State. Passage of this measure in the lower house is believed assured.

ALLIES PREPARED TO RELIEVE RUSSIA

Council of Four Will Send Food Supplies to Russia Through Nansen Relief Commission, Providing Hostilities Cease

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A letter addressed by Dr. Nansen, the explorer, to President Wilson, and Messrs. Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando, urging the immediate provisioning of Russia by the Allies through the commission of which he is the head, and the President's and premiers' reply, on April 17, have been published.

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Associated Press)—The allied and associated powers are prepared to aid in the relief of Russia with foodstuffs, medical supplies and other necessities, provided there is a cessation of hostilities "within definite lines in the territory of Russia." This fact became known yesterday in correspondence which has passed between Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission appointed on supplies for Russia, and President Wilson and Messrs. Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando.

Dr. Nansen in his appeal to the Council of Four for aid in bringing relief to Russia, suggested a neutral and "purely humanitarian committee" for the purpose. The Council of Four in reply recognized with sympathy the situation in Russia and gave assurance of its readiness to succor the stricken people of Russia along the lines that Belgium was fed and ministered to, but with the fundamental proposition that a cessation of hostilities would be brought about.

The following is the reply sent to Dr. Nansen by President Wilson and the premiers:

Allied Reply

"The misery and suffering in Russia described in your letter of April 3 appeal to the sympathies of all peoples. It is shocking to humanity that millions of men and women and children lack the food and nourishment which make life endurable.

"The governments and peoples whom we represent would be glad to cooperate, without thought of political, military or financial advantage, in any proposal which would relieve this situation in Russia. It seems to us that such a committee as you propose would offer a practical means of acquiring the beneficent results you have in view and could not, either in its conception or its operation, be considered as having any other aim than the humanitarian purpose of saving life.

"There are great difficulties to be overcome, political difficulties resulting from the existing situation in Russia and the difficulties of supply and of transport; but if the existing local governments of Russia are as willing as the governments and peoples whom we represent to see succor and relief given to the stricken people of Russia, no political obstacle will remain.

"There will remain, however, the difficulties of supply, finance and transport which we have mentioned, and also the problem of distribution in Russia itself. The problem of supply we can ourselves hope to solve in connection with the advice and co-operation of such a committee as you propose. The problem of finance would seem to us to fall upon the Russian authorities. The problem of transport of supplies to Russia we can have in view with the assistance of your own and neutral governments, whose interests should be as great as our own and whose losses have been less.

Transport Problem Discussed

"The problems of transport in Russia, and of distribution, can be solved only by the people of Russia themselves, with the assistance, advice and supervision of your commission. Subject to such supervision, the problem of distribution should be solely under the control of the people of Russia themselves. The people in each locality should be given, as under the régime of the Belgian Relief Commission, the fullest opportunity to advise your commission upon the methods and the personnel by which their community is to be relieved.

"In no other circumstances could it be believed that the purpose of this relief was humanitarian and not political. Under no other conditions could it be certain that the hungry would be fed. That such a course would involve the cessation of hostilities within definite lines in the territory of Russia is obvious. And the cessation of hostilities would necessarily involve a complete suspension of the transfer of troops and military matériel of all sorts to and within Russia's territory. Indeed, relief to Russia which did not mean a return to a state of peace would be futile and would be impossible to consider. Under such conditions as we have outlined, we believe that your plan could be successfully carried into effect, and we should be prepared to give it our full support."

(Signed)
E. ORLANDO,
D. LLOYD GEORGE,
WOODROW WILSON,
G. CLEMENCEAU.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Three thousand war veterans held a mass meeting this afternoon on Cambie Street Square to protest against the appointment of Mayor Gale of this city by the provincial government to the position of public utilities commissioner. This is a new appointment created at the last session of the Leg-

DRYS SEND SPECIAL MISSION TO PARIS

Anti-Saloon Delegation Will Seek to Insure Prohibition Among the Native Races Not Accorded Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to insure prohibition among the native races who may not be accorded self-government at the Peace Conference, the Anti-Saloon League of America has sent a delegation to Paris to serve there as the league's national committee. This committee, consisting of Bishop James Cannon Jr., of Richmond, Dr. H. B. Carré of Nashville, and L. B. Musgrove of Birmingham, is distinct from the Native Races Anti-Liquor Committee, a local committee working under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST DR. RUMELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The federal grand jury has filed a new indictment against Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of The New York Evening Mail, S. Walter Kaufmann, and Norvin R. Lindheim, lawyers, charging violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act. The indictment charges them with conspiracy to obstruct the United States Government in its capture of a controlling interest in the Mail, at a time when it was suspected that the Mail had been pro-German. Mr. Lindheim and Mr. Kaufmann were arraigned yesterday in the Federal District Court, but were released on bail of \$5000 each. Dr. Rumely, who is out on \$30,000 bail under a former indictment, is to be arraigned April 30. Mr. Lindheim is of the firm of Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, counsel to the German Embassy before the United States entered the war. The new indictment supersedes those already found against Dr. Rumely and Mr. Kaufmann.

PLANS TO CELEBRATE LANDING OF PILGRIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bills calling for the establishment of a special commission to inquire into the advisability of an exposition in 1920 to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, are being considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. At a recent hearing on the subject, it was proposed that the event be international in its character, one of the speakers urging it as a fitting peace celebration to cement the friendship among the members of the to-be-formed League of Nations.

It was said to the committee that many noted Europeans would undoubtedly visit the United States in the next year or two, and that King Albert of Belgium, Premier Lloyd George of England, and General Diaz of Italy had already expressed such a desire. This situation, it was pointed out, was an additional reason why the proposed fair should be an international event. A large group of business men and manufacturers was registered in favor of the measure.

MEASURE TO CHECK RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Senate has unanimously passed the Abeles Bill, authorizing the appointment of municipal commissions to investigate rent profiteering, and granting these commissions power to publish names of landlords charging exorbitant rents; also, in case that has no effect, the power to cause the assessment of his property to be raised for taxation until he receives not more than 10 per cent interest on his investment.

Tents May Be Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Mayor's rent profiteering committee of this city has recommended tent colonies on public grounds for the spring and summer months, as a temporary solution of the housing problem, if the landlords insist upon the proposed increase of rentals.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Crusaders, an anti-Bolshevist organization of proposed nation-wide scope, is being organized by circulation managers of various newspapers in this State in cooperation with local county officials, publishers and news writers.

A committee of 37 will spread anti-Bolshevist appeals throughout the country and present their plan to the meeting next week of United States publishers and The Associated Press for cooperation. It is planned to have a branch in every community, to circulate endless-chain pledges and to use the press for a national campaign against Bolshevism.

William Ross Lee, district attorney of Oneida County, is temporary chairman of the organization committee; A. E. MacKinnon of New York, vice-president; James McKernan of New York, secretary, and Fenton Bowling of the Editor and Publisher, assistant secretary.

COMMERCE ON PANAMA CANAL

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Canal Zone—Figures just published show that the number of ocean-going commercial ships that passed through the Panama Canal in February was 156, exclusive of those of the United States Government and other vessels on which no tolls were levied.

DRYS SEND SPECIAL MISSION TO PARIS

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NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to insure prohibition among the native races who may not be accorded self-government at the Peace Conference, the Anti-Saloon League of America has sent a delegation to Paris to serve there as the league's national committee. This committee, consisting of Bishop James Cannon Jr., of Richmond, Dr. H. B. Carré of Nashville, and L. B. Musgrove of Birmingham, is distinct from the Native Races Anti-Liquor Committee, a local committee working under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The following action was taken by the committee for consideration at the Peace Conference, according to a communication from W. E. Johnson of the London office of the league:

"The Anti-Saloon League of America, through its officially appointed delegates, who have come to Paris for that purpose, has presented to the Peace Conference far-reaching proposals regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The memorial presented by the committee comprises the following points:

"First—It requests that affirmative action be taken by the conference paving the way for the effective prohibition of the liquor traffic among the native races to which the conference does not accord the right to determine their own form of government.

"Second—It urges that no nation to which the right of self-government is accorded shall be limited in any manner in respect to prohibiting the traffic in or importation of such intoxicants or narcotic drugs.

"Third—The absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic within the Republic of Liberia shall prevail.

"Fourth—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of an international bureau for the investigation of the facts regarding the effects of the liquor traffic upon the physical, economic and moral welfare of the nations and the publication of such facts, the expense of the bureau to be taken over by the League of Nations."

Liquor Hoarding Outlawed

Wayne B. Wheeler Says Trend of Court Decision Favors Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a statement issued on proprietary rights in liquor in dry territory, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, declared that "the uniform trend of decisions now is that the State may prohibit the possession of intoxicating liquor, even though it was purchased before the law was enacted."

Those decisions, he asserted, are based on the fact that the State's power to protect the welfare of its citizens cannot be bargained away or denied. Mr. Wheeler's statement was as follows:

"The liquor traffic and its devotees are receiving hard jolts from the courts in recent days. The beginning of their troubles along this line started when the Supreme Court sustained the Interstate Liquor-Shipment Law. Following that, the next body blow to John Barleycorn was when the Supreme Court sustained the law prohibiting the possession of intoxicating liquors. This was insisted upon by the liquor dealers as one of their inalienable rights.

"So long as the government did not prohibit the use of liquor, they insisted that liquor legally purchased, could be possessed, as possession was an incident to use, which was not prohibited. Many of the courts met this specious argument by declaring that the purpose of all prohibition laws was to discourage or prevent the use of intoxicating liquor. It followed, therefore, that any act which tended to accomplish that end was valid. The last decision of the Supreme Court holds that liquors legally purchased after a prohibition law is passed and before it is operative, may be confiscated."

PASTOR IN JAIL IN HEALTH BOARD CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Rev. H. B. Taylor, pastor of the Baptist church at Murray, Kentucky, who was sentenced to serve 100 days in jail or pay a fine of \$100 for violation of the state health board's so-called influenza regulations, but was given 60 days in which to pay the fine, has, at the end of that period, refused to do so and has been in consequence, placed in jail. The county officers waited until midnight of the day on which the period of grace expired before going to his home and escorting him to jail.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor was fined on two counts, following his forcible removal from the pulpit of his church, while he was conducting services. Several members of the congregation arrested at the same time for the same offense, paid fines and were released.

ALABAMA HEALTH SYSTEM SCORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—At a meeting of the Alabama Medical Society here, Dr. T. D. Parke of Birmingham attacked the existing public

health system in this State, maintaining that the system perpetuated by the state medical authorities and the Alabama Medical Society is wholly undemocratic. He declared, further, that it is not in accord with the right, and he urged radical changes.

Dr. Parke, moreover, made an earnest plea that the few who, he said, controlled all public health activities in the State of Alabama, would allow a change in the present system whereby by the people of the commonwealth would have a real voice in the methods which, he declared, so seriously affected their individual welfare.

He read into the records of the meeting a letter, which he said was from a state Senator, indicating that all appropriations for the State Board of Health sought in the next session of the Legislature will face a rigid scrutiny by the legislators before being granted.

ARGENTINE LOAN ACTION EXPLAINED

Refusal of Senate to Grant Credit to Allies Based on Purely Economic Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Diplomatic dispatches from Buenos Aires yesterday stated that the defeat of the measure providing a loan of 200,000,000 pesos, gold, to Great Britain, France, and Italy, which was passed by the House, but lost in the Senate, was due, primarily, to economic reasons. Politics, the dispatches stated, had nothing whatever to do with the defeat of the project, as all party lines were obliterated when the final vote was taken.

The Argentine conception of the loan was that it would stabilize the exchange, since it was believed there that what the Allies needed was not money, but cereals, live stock and raw materials.

It was feared by those who defeated the measure that the granting of such a tremendous credit of gold would cause the issuing of a large amount of paper money, and the credit of the national bank might be impaired. No stipulation was made as to when the loan, or part of it, was to be used, nor for what purpose, and it was feared that it might be used for purchasing cattle at the present time, which the Argentine Government would not allow, as it is its object to increase the cattle ranges in the country and to raise much more beef in the near future than now is being produced. Such purchases now would deplete the cattle ranges.

The diverting of so much gold was also a matter of great concern to the farmers, who thought Great Britain might buy one year in Argentina and the following year withdraw from the Argentine markets, thus causing a slump in prices. The Argentine Senate also was of the opinion that the money credit for the purchase of cereals and cattle might be used by one year in the United States and the next year in the Argentine, thus unbalancing the Argentine markets, to the detriment of that country, which is mostly agricultural.

ADJOURNMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—It has been decided that the state Legislature will adjourn today on assurance from the Governor of New York that he will furnish the emergency message necessary to allow action on pending legislation which, under the Constitution, could not otherwise be taken up before next Tuesday. The Governor made the condition that the bill providing for a graduated income tax be passed unanimously in both branches.

The Assembly has defeated the so-called social welfare bills, and it is believed that the municipal ownership bill will also be defeated. One of the education bills providing an increase in salaries for public school teachers is expected to be passed today. The Blakely Bill, providing a three platoon system for firemen, has passed the Senate with a rider attached providing for a referendum on the subject. It is believed that it will be passed in the Assembly also.

COL. T. P. KANE ORDERED HOME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Col. T. P. Kane, who has been in command of the marine guard of the United States legation at Peking, has been ordered home.

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PERSONAL LIBERTY QUESTION IN COURT

Decision in North Dakota Is That the Board of Health May Not Make Vaccination Prerequisite to School Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—A decision that was recently rendered in the Supreme Court of North Dakota indicates a broader stand on the personal liberty question than has been taken heretofore by many courts. In this decision three justices concurred in the opinion in chief, while a circuit judge, called in temporarily to supply a vacancy, the state law providing that a district judge may be called on to sit in the place of a justice who is absent or disqualified, was the sole dissenter.

The decision made clear that the board of health was not authorized to issue an order denying to children the right to attend the public schools except upon condition of being vaccinated and that the school officers were not authorized to exclude children from school solely on the ground of non-vaccination in the absence of what should be declared to be a showing of danger due either to the alleged existence of smallpox in the community or to the belief that such danger is reasonably imminent. It also stated that boards of health and boards of education possess only such powers as the statutes confer upon them, and that the power to legislate cannot be delegated to boards of health and boards of education.

In his concurring opinion, Justice James L. Robinson said in part: "In this great Northwest the disease has never prevailed to any considerable extent, and it has never become epidemic. Hence, were vaccination to become general, it would be certain to cause the sickness or death of a thousand children where one child now sickens and dies from smallpox. Of course a different story is told by the class that reap a golden harvest from vaccination and the diseases caused by it. Every person of common sense and observation must know that it is not the welfare of the children that causes the vaccinators to preach their doctrines and to incur the expense of lobbying for vaccination statutes. Certain it is that in this sparsely settled prairie country vaccination is not necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox or pig cholera. And if any one says to the contrary he either does not know the facts, or he has no regard for truth."

CHICAGO CLAIMS TO BE TRADE CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago is the ideal center in which to interest oriental and South and Central American traders and capitalists, said John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, at a meeting here called to make plans for the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association. In Chicago the whole Mississippi valley is at the doors of the tradesmen, he said, and Chicago should show them that their goods can be sold here.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE AGAIN TO BE STAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A joint observance by Boston, Somerville, Medford, Arlington and Lexington of the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the opening of the Revolutionary War and the "Ride of Paul Revere" to carry word of the approach of the enemy from Boston to Lexington, is to be held today, with an appropriate program including a reproduction of the famous ride from Boston to Lexington.

In Boston, Patriots Day celebrations will include quite an elaborate program.

DISORDERS LAID TO YOUNG TURKS

Armenian National Union Chairman Warns of Fresh Outbreaks in Turkey and Egypt

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charges that the Young Turks are responsible for the disorders in Egypt, as well as for organized murder of Christians in Turkey, are contained in a statement made by Miran Sevasly, chairman of the Armenian National Union. Mr. Sevasly said:

"The report published from London on the gravity of the Turkish situation is confirmed by reliable reports that have reached the offices of the Armenian National Union. Unless America and the allied powers take drastic immediate steps, the world may witness a fresh catastrophe which will engulf all that remains of the historic Armenian and Greek populations of Armenia and Asia Minor.

"The murders and partial massacres perpetrated in Egypt, and which General Allenby is now repressing, are directly instigated by the Young Turks, whose power for evil has in no way been curtailed, and form a part of a general Young Turk movement against civilization. Prince Halim Pasha, a Turk from Egypt, was until recently Prime Minister of Turkey, and presided over the Armenian deportations and massacres, with his acolytes, Enver and Talaat.

"In Cilicia, presumably under allied occupation, the Turkish authorities have not yet been expelled, and they incite organized murder, brigandage, and arson. Most of the Turkish officials are Young Turks, and under their leadership gangs of marauders and cutthroats are overrunning and playing havoc with the rural Christian populations, whether in Armenian Cilicia or in the interior of Smyrna, where the Greeks are exposed to similar onslaughts.

"Pending the arrival of the allied troops, the Armenian Legion in Cilicia and the Greek Army should be authorized to protect the Armenian and Greek populations where necessary. This grave situation is the result of vital flaws in the armistice terms with Turkey."

OIL MEN UNDER BOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charged with using the mails in a conspiracy to defraud, Jacob W. Mettler of New York City, former president of the Black Diamond Oil Company, and John B. Cameron of Tulsa, Oklahoma, former secretary of the company, were held for the grand jury in bonds of \$40,000 each here yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis of the Federal Court.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission has ordered that on June 20 the net price for gas charged by the Charlestown Gas & Electric Company shall not exceed \$1.05 per 1000 cubic feet, whereas \$1.10 now is charged.



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The Rambler

The Theater Queue

Did you ever stand in the queue at the pit door of a theater, and listen to the conversation? If you have not you have missed much, for your theater queue contains, in its human threads, criticism, humor, and badinage enough to furnish out a score of dramatists. If you have been a regular theater-goer, and have not been cursed always with the competency which takes you to the stalls or boxes; if you have waited before the great doors of Old Drury, in the long passage of the Lyceum, or on the steps up to John Hollingshead's "Gaiety," you must have discovered that queues are as temperamental as actors. You could not conceive a Lyceum queue of the good old days, waiting patiently by the hour to see Irving as Hamlet, sweeping a passing washerwoman, basket and all, up to the turnstile in its rush, with the immense hilarity with which a pantomime crowd at Drury Lane has done this thing. Nor can you picture a Gaiety audience, gathered to hear Nelly Farren sing "What cheer, Riah!" being moved to tears by the flute of the bearded musician whose pathetic strains used to fill the passing moments of Mr. Wilson Barrett's admirers at the Princess's.

Every man to his taste, in the somewhat faded phrase of the Seigneur de Montaigne. The urchins who danced in the gutter in what once was Catharine Street, knew that well enough, and would never have transferred their activities up the road to Covent Garden in the opera season. The man who had paid his five shillings to stumble up countless stairs to a gallery from which Patti appeared about the size of a considerable doll, felt no doubt like King Richard, on the boards of the Lyceum down the road, that having grown in favor with himself he must be at some expense to maintain it. The crowd on the Covent Garden staircase talked another language to the boisterous Christmas assemblage over the way at Drury Lane. A language as different as that of Mr. Dryden, in his armchair at Willis, hard by, was different from that of the market porters lounging under the balcony. But that was in the days when Mistress Eleanor Gwyn was selling oranges in the pit at Old Drury, though it had a different name in those days. So, perhaps, Old Drury's pit has retained its earlier traditions.

Not, of course, that any house ever kept up its reputation continuously. There was an afternoon when Charles Mathews came out of his retirement to play with Phelps, Irving, and Toole in "John Bull," at the Gaiety. A mighty queue collected that forenoon in Catharine Street. Elderly gentlemen, who knew not Nelly Farren, and whose talk was all of Sadler's Wells and of Wiley, of "Used Up," of Puff, and of Dazle edged along the curb stone. Many of these gentlemen regretted that there were no actors now, and most of them agreed that Irving was only possible because Phelps was no longer a regular performer, and that it was most unwise of Toole to risk comparison with Mathews. The queue, it is easy to gather from this, is much subject to moods. A fine evening or a wet evening effects a positive metamorphosis in its outlook. Besides, between a matinee and an evening queue there is a great gulf fixed, the former being much more irresponsible than the latter.

It is indeed, on a fine summer evening that the queue is at its very best. Every member of it is cheerful, filled with pleasant anticipation, and resolved to believe that there is only a sunny side to the street. As for the wait, the queue, in such conditions, does not find it long. It is, indeed, doubtful if the queue, in any circumstances minds the wait, or would ever have it shortened by a minute. For it is not a part of the outing. The diversity of the humors of the street occupies every second of its attention. The efforts of the gamins or the itinerant street musicians to amuse it, are probably second in its interest to the unheeded efforts of the bus driver, the conductor, or the boy on the tail board to enliven the tedium of the occasion. And then there is not always the policeman, a philosopher to whom lingering in the street is ordinarily an offense, and who, though hardened by habit to the monotony of the beat and of the fixed point, finds it all the more difficult to understand why anyone else should consent to become even a temporary fixer of point by way of amusement. Ordinarily his method of dealing with the queue is that described in the Latin grammar as "suaviter in modo," but the slightest attempt by the late comer to gain an advantage, even if done innocently, finds him in a moment "fortiter in re." Once, surveying, arms akimbo, a mild-mannered little man who had placed himself almost inadvertently before some girls straggling from the end of the queue, X 32 addressed him, with manifest uniformity, "Do do you think that you are, a-behavin' like a bloom-in' Turk in an 'arem."

Reduced to the printed page the humors of the queue seem trite and thin enough. They are part of the atmosphere of a situation, and cannot be divorced from it. Sometimes, however, they rise to classic celebrity, as

on that occasion, in the Paris of the Terror, when the finance minister was engaged in cutting down the value of the louis by one-third. Then was it, that, as the queue lengthened and broadened, the voice of some wit was heard demanding:—"Where is the Abbé Terray, that he may reduce us to two-thirds?"

THE COUNTESS RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It was a gloriously sunny evening as the mail steamer from Holyhead glided, apparently without any effort, to her moorings in Kingstown Harbor. We had watched her from the time she was a tiny speck, half an hour before, out on the quiet sea, and as she rounded the corner of the pier we walked down to the Terrace, where the usual crowd of onlookers were waiting for the daily excitement of the incoming mail.

Tonight it seemed as if the excitement were of some different order, and we soon learned that the Countess Markievicz was to arrive from England, after her sojourn in an English prison. Curiosity made us join the watching crowd on the terrace, overlooking the roadway leading to the pier, and as we pushed our way to the front line we watched the steamer being made fast to the pier, and at the same time listened to the remarks of the waiting crowd. Below in the roadway there were four or five motors and a few jaunting cars. The motors were flying a couple of small Sinn Féin flags each, and among the small crowd collected at the entrance to the pier two larger flags were carried by some enthusiasts. Not much of a preparation of welcome for a patriot returning to her native shores after so many months of exile!

And now a few stray people are walking down the pier from the boat, an officer followed by his soldier servant emerges through the gateway, pushing his way past two policemen and through the crowd, some more soldiers, with their packs on their helmets, evidently straight from the army of occupation, and some sailors from the Grand Fleet. Now the passengers come more quickly, and presently a tall figure is seen, distinguished from those about her by a large bouquet of white flowers which she is carrying. Cheers are heard from the assembled crowd, flags are waved, and the Countess is greeted warmly, kissed by the women, and her hands shaken many times by the faithful volunteers, who form a guard of honor. In a few moments she is in the motor, talking eagerly as she leans out, waving her bouquet to give emphasis to her words. A few more moments and the motor car is out of sight, and the first woman member of the British House of Commons is on her way to Dublin to tell her constituents of her refusal to sit at Westminster, and her intention to join the "Dail Eirenn" in its secret sittings.

Dublin was all expectancy as to her return, and as we left the station on a jaunting car, the waiting crowd of children murmured, "It's the Countess."

Our jarvey smiled. "Is it for ourselves alone?" he said sarcastically. "Was it for ourselves or themselves when they had a big ball at the Mansion House, and not one of them would take a car home? Look at this now," he added; "motor cars—ourselves alone is it, and never a thought of the Irish jarveys."

LETTERS

*Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 702)

"The Doctor in the Schools"
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to express my cordial appreciation of the editorial entitled "The Doctor in the Schools," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor March 29. If the people of the United States want to retain the freedom of their schools and protect them from outside influences, they will do well to defeat the present plan for the creation of a National Department of Education, as provided in H. R. 15,400, and similar bills introduced in the Sixty-Fifth Congress.

This proposed legislation provides for the distribution of \$100,000,000 annually in the different states. Some of these states, however, shall share in this money unless they meet the requirements contained in the pending legislation. One of these requirements is as follows: "Section 14. That in order to encourage the states in the promotion of physical and health education and recreation two-tenths of the sum authorized by Section 10 of this act shall be used for physical education and recreation, the medical and dental examination of children of school age, the determination of mental and physical defects in such children, the employment of school nurses, the establishment and maintenance of school dental clinics and the instruction of the people in the principles of health and sanitation."

As the pending measures provide for an adequate compulsory school attendance law conducted for at least "24 weeks in each year," this means that all children must submit to medical examination whether their parents believe in it or not. It is only a step from these examinations to compulsory treatment, because it will do no good to find so-called defects unless the parents are compelled to have them treated by a medical practitioner. The schools are for educational purposes and should not be converted into experimental laboratories.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. MASON,
Springfield, Illinois, April 2, 1919.

DR. JOHNSON AND MR. PICKWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A truly novel and strangely alluring query is that propounded by Mr. E. R. Thompson in the pages of the March issue of the Nineteenth Century. "Was Dr. Samuel Johnson," he asks, "the spiritual ancestor of Mr. Samuel Pickwick?" Or, in other words, did Charles Dickens wittingly or unwittingly model his first great character on the personality of Boswell's hero? Mr. Thompson answers his own question very much in the affirmative, and, in some 11 pages of peculiarly interesting reading matter, supports his contention with many clever "proofs and instances." He plunges at once into his subject. Pickwick and Johnson, considered merely on the surface, have, he insists, not a little in common. "Both were men of bulk; both in the words of Mr. Leo Hunter were 'founders of clubs'; both were fond of taverns, talk, and creature comforts; each was the oracle of a small set of determined worshippers. Johnson had his Boswell. Pickwick had his Tupman. Johnson had his tame poet Goldsmith, writing like an angel and talking like poor Poll. Of Mr. Snodgrass' taste in composition we have no example, but Goldsmith could hardly have surpassed him in general ineptitude. I should hesitate to compare any of the Johnsonian circle with Mr. Winkle, but between the Negro Frank and the Cockney Sam Weller there is surely more than a fanciful resemblance. Sam has the advantage in humor, but the familiar, affectionate, and rather eccentric relations between master and servant are common to both cases."

To claim that Dickens took the character of Johnson and consistently adapted it to his purpose, Mr. Thompson admits would be absurd. He is content, he says, to suggest that Dickens did have Johnson in his mind when he thought of Pickwick; that Boswell was certainly one among several literary influences determining the character and form of Dickens' first serious work; that definite incidents related by Boswell were used as the raw material for definite incidents in Pickwick; and that a subtle flavor of the mighty Doctor clings to the leading character throughout.

As to the "definite incidents," Mr. Thompson quotes several interesting and engaging "parallels" from the two books, notably Sam Weller's relation to Mr. Pickwick of the tragic deed of the "uncommon agreeable character" who ate grumpets "on principle," and Dr. Johnson's reference to the case of Mr. Hackman into which buttered muffins so largely entered.

The Two Samuels

Continuing, Mr. Thompson says: "That the Christian names of Johnson and Pickwick are the same may be a coincidence. That Johnson and Pickwick, in the former's phrase, both 'attended to their bellies with laudable competency is a small point. That they were

gruity. Especially Boswellian is Dickens' attitude toward his creation. It is sometimes, especially in the early chapters, almost a parody of Boswell. Pickwick is a 'colossal-minded man,' whose intellectual stature is the whole point of his adventures. However ridiculous the situation, this pretense of superiority is never dropped. In a middle-aged



Dr. Samuel Johnson

lady's bedroom, in Bob Sawyer's room in Lant Street, even when prone among the gooseberry bushes, Pickwick is Pickwick still, just as Johnson is Johnson, however foolish he may look."

The Question of Table Talk

Another point put forward by Mr. Thompson is the question of table talk. There is something, he insists, indefinably humorous about Johnson's table talk, even as it is gravely set down by the faithful Boswell. "He discusses such trivial points with such massive gravity. He waddles like an elephant through the logical canyons carefully set up by his satellite. One admires his enormous strength, but it has in it something laughable rather than terrible. Even his occasional trumpetings of ferocity cause no very serious alarm. The wise man skips aside, out of the reach of the heavy feet and extended trunk, but still finds the spectacle rather diverting than frightful. Take such a character, strip him of his strength, keep all his clumsiness, surround him with mock respect, and bring him into every variety of ridiculous environment, and you have a humorous conception of the first order. Pickwick is Johnson with the sense left out. He has even the Johnsonian passion for big words and rhythmic sentences, which he uses on all occasions. To Jingle or Peter Magnus, to Mr. Dowler or Job Trotter, to Bob Sawyer or Count Smortork, Pickwick is always polysyllabic and stately. 'The word polysyllabic, sir, comprises in itself a difficult study of no inconsiderable magnitude' is as Johnsonian as a parody can well be. Mr. Pickwick's reply to Mr. Peter Magnus is perhaps even nearer Johnson, in that philosopher's dry manner. Mr. Magnus was telling how much his friends were amused when he signed himself 'Afternoon' (his initials were P. M.). 'It is calculated,' remarked Mr. Pickwick, 'to afford him the highest gratification.' Johnson might have used the very expression in one mood of satire."

"Then, finally, Mr. Thompson draws attention to the similarity between the benevolence of the two men, pointing out that it is a highly practical benevolence, and one that in no way takes cognizance of the morals or respectability of the people helped. Johnson, he says, would have roared at Jingle, the triumphant fraud, and succored Jingle the broken cheat, much as the excellent Pickwick did; and he would not have been greatly troubled by the possibility of a further relapse from the straight path. And so Mr. Thompson gathers the threads of his contention together and concludes: 'I do not for a moment pretend that Dickens consciously transferred Johnson and Boswell into the person of Pickwick. But it seems certain that had Boswell never been written, Pickwick and Tupman would have been very different people.'"

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AN AMERICAN PRIX DE ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Not much discussion has been raised thus far by the announcement that, to encourage American musicians, a group of rich New Yorkers are now planning an addition to the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. It is proposed, as we have read, to found an American equivalent of the French musical "Prix de Rome" ere long. And to promote the scheme a sum of \$175,000 will be necessary.

As some may know, there is already in existence—more or less—an organization which each year, in normal times, picks out a painter, a sculptor, and an architect, all Americans, at a competition, defrays the traveling expenses of the elect to the Eternal City, and assures them their subsistence there, for three years, in a dignified building. It is assumed in theory, that, in their classic home, the fortunate prize winners will be so profoundly influenced by their surroundings, that they will find new and becoming inspiration in their respective arts. And so they may—if what they take with them to Rome accords with what they find there.

The general public in the United States, to be quite frank, knows very little and perhaps cares less, about the American Academy. Nor, to be still more frank, might it be easy to show proof that it is regarded over seriously by most artists in America. In conversation here and there with regard to that institution, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor quite lately heard some New York artists hint at their skepticism as to the way in which the competitions for the American Prix de Rome were managed and the exact value of a three-year stay in Rome. This year, it seems for reason unknown but doubtless connected with the prevailing world disorder, the usual competition will be dispensed with, and the selection of the prize winners will be entrusted to one or more presumably authoritative judges. This change of method does not, to some artists, seem the most advisable. And it may stir up talk concerning possible favoritism.

A Topic for Discussion

The announced intention of the wealthy persons interested to add a musical Prix de Rome to the already established prizes should be considered in a fair and grateful spirit. The plan should not be approved of over hastily. Nor should it meet with sneering, unfriendly opposition. But it will need no little faith (if not credulity) to admit offhand that American music and more especially the American composers who are to be sent to Rome by their rich patrons will be greatly helped by the proposed arrangements.

At a first glance, the projected foundation of a new musical Roman prize seems rather like a slavish and far from intelligent imitation of French models. And, more important, it appears to have been planned without understanding of the example which is supposedly to be imitated. For, between the American and French plans lies a gulf, not to be bridged till the United States can boast of a great national conservatory.

The winners of the Prix de Rome in France are not selected till they have had long training in their art at their own conservatory, which has taught them composition, harmony, and counterpoint. Then the young students are shut up in separate rooms, given a subject, and required to compose music for it. The work required of them may take the form of an opera or of cantata. A jury next examines the results of their competitive activities and awards the prize. At the base and at the heart of all is the solid, technical education of the conservatory. As even journeymen are human, now and then there may crop up some human tendency to unfairness in the awards. But, as a rule, the test is square and honest.

What the Prize Signifies

To pretend, though, that because of that it is infallible, or that the winner of the prize is the most gifted

young composer of his year because he is the successful one, would be ridiculous. So much, you see, depends upon the subject. Suppose, for instance, that a classical group of professors chooses "The Death of Dido" as the theme to be illustrated. A Saint-Saëns might find it suited to his taste and powers. A Charpentier might be chilled and bored by Dido. And yet the realistic competitor might, in his own field, have more potential genius than his classical rivals. To the realist, again, a long stay in Rome might check, rather than encourage, the development of musical inspiration. A Charpentier, let us say, might be more helped if he were allowed three years of freedom and comfort in his native Paris than the same term of liberty amid the ruins of the seven immortal hills. Or it might suit him better still if, with the money set aside for his stay in Rome, he could travel where his fancy led him. In England, France, America or where he would.

This argument applies with equal fitness to the future winners of the American Prix de Rome. Do the prospective founders of the reward for a moment dream that, by the simple process of transporting a composer from his own environment to Italy, they will reveal him as a genius? Or do they think that all composers will find more inspiration in the capital of the Caesars than in New York or Paris?

Non-Conforming Genius

Even in France, the system which insists on a Charpentier or a Massenet's spending three years at the Villa Medici, on the beautiful Pincian, when, in his heart he may be longing to write lyric dramas about Montmartre, is viewed with suspicion. Why should all kinds and types of composers be forced to lie in a procrustean bed? Can you wonder if, during his stay in Rome, a great man like Hector Berlioz became consumed with melancholy? To be sure, as an offset, he produced the marvelous "Carnaval Romain" overture.

The chief objection, however, to the creation of an American Prix de Rome consists in the flagrant fact that the journey of the prize winner will not be preceded by three years of training in an authoritative institution like the National Conservatory of Paris—an institution in which he will have mastered the theory of composition, the conventional rules of harmony, the grammar and technique of his art. It is the fashion in some quarters nowadays to smile at schools; to assert that genius has no need of laws and masters; to proclaim that it should and could rightly be a law unto itself.

This may be true in a few special instances. But all men are not Beethovens and Verdis. Between the greatest composers and the least notable are many more—the Massenets, Debussys, Humperdincks, Elgars, MacDowells and Charpentiers, whose works, whether they are or are not immortal, we would not willingly let die. These need their schools, their admirable academies and conservatories. Even a future Beethoven might be hampered, and hampered needlessly, or delayed, in the fulfillment of his destiny by being deprived of the first aids to musical expression. And it seems idle to assume that, lacking the assistance of such training as precedes the awarding of a French Prix de Rome, an American composer, however talented a may be, will blossom out into eminence merely because he has been privileged to have his expenses paid for him by a few wealthy compatriots at the American Academy (so called) in the Eternal City.

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CHINESE-AMERICANS IN HAWAII

From an article in the Los Angeles Times Magazine

During last July a varied battalion of American troops marched nightly down the Maunaloa Gulch, near Honolulu, to their post at Ft. Shafter, returning from the night maneuvers incidental to the intensive training which was expected to fit them for Siberian duty. Pace-making for this column strode several companies of Hawaiians, among whom marched also many Portuguese and other nationalities not in sufficient numbers to be separately organized. With the Hawaiians' full-bodied love of melody their voices filled the Hawaiian night with the choruses of the nations' marching songs. Following them was a company of Filipinos, mute during the songs until some time later when the song leaders drilled the words into their heads, but nevertheless delighted as children with the great game and possessed of a calculating and earnest patriotism for the flags whose furled colors followed just behind. Third in this column tramped a company largely composed of Chinese youths. Intimate association with these troops overturned many preconceived ideas as to the mental qualities of the various orientals. For instance:

The Chinese youths tackled their new problems with all their faculties. At scouting, bombing, observation, as runners and marksmen they set marks hard to beat. They talked English whenever possible. They supplied the inferior military courts with occasional problems, yet they were glad to be in service. Not one applied for discharge, although dependents, parents, or former employers sometimes asked for it on their behalf.

I knew seven Chinese officers in the two regiments. One was the senior captain of mine; another became adjutant. In civilian life they ranged from clerks to bank cashiers. In not one could the observer place his finger on any particular trait and say, "This is the Chinese of him." They were as varied in character, disposition and attainments as any seven white officers who could be assembled in the service.

The wives of the Chinese officers took part in our life, its work and festivities, joined the other families in the garrison, and impressed their gentle breeding and accomplishments on us all. Like all the Chinese women born in the islands, or the wives of the American Chinese, they adopted the American dress, in which they showed rare taste, and in which they universally produced as charming and impressive an appearance as the Japanese women did the contrary upon forsaking the flowered gowns of their fatherland.

Cosmopolitanism came easily to these Chinese soldiers. In all my service I cannot remember a single word or action that sought either to remind me or themselves that they were Chinese, and this attitude was far from affectation. Many of them had never taken the trouble to learn their mother tongue, although their parents spoke nothing else. Americanism fitted them with the same free simplicity as their uniforms.

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CONTROL OF FOOD PRODUCTS CITED

Chicago Commission Men and Retailers Say High Costs Are Traceable Largely to the Concentration of Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The high cost of food products is due, to a large extent, to the control of the market by a few big food concentrators, who estimate the world's market and buy up the bulk of food supplies, commission men and retailers declared at a conference held here yesterday to consider an ordinance introduced by John Lyle in the Chicago City Council providing for the establishment of a city department of foods and farm products.

One of the objects of the ordinance is to provide for investigation in the matter of production, manufacture and distribution of food products. Frank G. Hellman, a commission merchant on South Water Street, Chicago, declared that 90 per cent of the commission men on the street will give their support to the ordinance.

The situation today, said Mr. Hellman, is that there are certain interests controlling food products that have the commission men and others dealing in food supplies completely at their mercy. These large interests own and control a concentration house in nearly every county seat, he said, which is a feeder to still larger concentration points.

The large concentrator, said the commission merchant, took as much profit as the others combined, possibly leaving out transportation, which included, he said, their interests in the railroads, storage houses, which they own and their own railroad equipment.

In reply to a question by Alderman Lyle as to what percentage of certain food supplies the big food buyers controlled, Mr. Hellman said he thought about 40 per cent, in general, but when it came to the more staple products it ran from 50 per cent up, with a control of possibly 80 per cent of the butter and cheese produced. Poultry when ready for distribution is controlled by them, he estimated, to the extent of 75 per cent east of Chicago, including Pennsylvania and the New England States as the consuming section to which this applied.

Thomas P. Sullivan, for 60 years a retail grocer in Chicago, and former president of the National Association of Retail Grocers, declared that if an investigation of the food question were made, investigators would have to go back of the commission merchant to the big food concentrators, to find the cause.

This was illustrated, Mr. Sullivan said, by an incident about two years ago, when canned tomatoes on the California market were quoted at from 92 to 97 1/2 cents a dozen. The large food concentrators stepped in and quoted a price of \$1.52, and bought the supply, he said.

Representatives of the Chicago grocers' and butchers' organization, the United Grocers & Butchers Association, and the Illinois Agricultural Association, stated their willingness to cooperate to bring about a better understanding of the food situation.

DEMANDS OF LABOR PARTY OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The platform of the Labor Party of Illinois, adopted at the recent convention at Springfield, at which the party was formed, declares, among other things, for the "unqualified right of workers to deal collectively with employers;" for shorter working hours, and for complete revision of the State Constitution, so that it will be the "bulwark of the workers."

Demand is made for the repeal of the Espionage Law; abolition of strike-breaking agencies and of the State Senate. The platform declares that no law should be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court unless three-fourths of the judges so decide.

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STEEL DISCUSSION TO BE REOPENED

President Wilson, From Paris, Directs Renewal of Effort to Stabilize Prices—Action of Director Hines Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, from Paris, has requested the Industrial Board and the Railroad Administration to reopen their discussion of steel prices, and try to reach a common ground of agreement. The President took this action yesterday, in response to a cable message from William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who asked him whether the board should dissolve, or await his return. This message followed the Railroad Administration's refusal to abide by the board's recommendations.

George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, immediately wrote to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, stating the board's desire to meet the President's wishes. This letter was sent to the office of the Railroad Administration, and has been telegraphed to Mr. Hines, who will be in Spokane, Washington, today. The President's cable message also was sent to Mr. Hines simultaneously with its delivery to the Industrial Board.

Mr. Peek's letter, it is understood, reiterated the board's willingness to be convinced that its conclusions respecting prices for steel products are not sound, and in effect placed responsibility for any further delay in stabilizing price levels upon the Railroad Administration.

Whether Mr. Hines will cancel the remainder of his western trip and return to reopen negotiations with the board, delegate railroad officials in Washington to represent him, or finish his trip and handle the situation upon his return, could not be learned at the office of the Railroad Administration.

Policy Deemed Fixed

Not only was the President's action construed as approval of the effort of the Industrial Board to stabilize prices and so give business a basis upon which buying could go ahead with assurance, but it is believed the President is confident the legal questions involved in the policy of fixing prices will be decided favorably. He has had time to hear from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, upon this point, and with him in Paris is Thomas W. Gregory, whom Mr. Palmer succeeded as Attorney-General.

Ever since the Railroad Administration refused to agree to buy steel products at prices fixed by the board after conferences with manufacturers, the whole plan of stabilizing prices at levels lower than those which prevailed during the war has been deadlocked. Throughout the country, business has been marking time, prospective buyers not knowing whether prices would go lower, and this condition was brought to the President's attention.

On his present trip, Mr. Hines has been subjected to sharp questioning by different associations of business men that he has addressed, notably by the lumbermen in Chicago. They pointed out the stagnation that exists, and asked him if the saving he hoped to effect in prices would be sufficient to overcome the gain in revenue the railroads would experience if business were going ahead in confidence on agreed prices.

Aspect of Case Altered

Mr. Hines defended his course by reaffirming his conviction that the prices fixed by the board were too high, and stated other objections to the board's policy. Just what form the reopening of the discussion of prices will take, assuming Mr. Hines accedes to the President's request, is not indicated, but in view of Mr. Hines' recent utterances, it is said the steel manufacturers may be consulted again. The board has not changed its

conclusions as to proper prices, but is ready to be convinced by Mr. Hines that these conclusions are unsound.

The President's action came at a time when the general impression here was that he would allow the issue to await his return from France. In fact, the resignation of the board was thought probable. Now the situation, from the board's viewpoint, is completely altered, and the Railroad Administration is believed to be on the defensive. Mr. Peek is away on a week-end vacation, and action is not expected before next week.

WHY PASSPORTS ARE NOW WITHHELD

Food Conditions in Europe and the Shortage of Transportation Means for Troops on Land and Sea Stated as Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following statement explaining the reasons for withholding passports to Europe was issued yesterday by the State Department:

"Applications for passports to European countries are being received in such large and daily increasing numbers by the Department of State that it is deemed necessary to emphasize the fact that passports cannot be issued for Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium or Italy unless positive documentary evidence is furnished by applicants which will satisfy the department of the urgent necessity for visits to those countries.

"It is pointed out that the department's position is based on the urgent requests of the countries named that this government make every effort to restrict European travel at present because of the inability of those countries to receive a great number of travelers owing to the existing abnormal living conditions and the fact that their railroad and other facilities are still inadequate for their own requirements.

"Furthermore, the army authorities have made it quite clear that Americans who go abroad now and return before November will actually occupy space that is urgently needed for our returning soldiers and war workers.

"It is a well-known fact that at the present time officers and war workers are compelled to wait long periods of time at French ports before they can obtain accommodations.

"The department of State is well aware that in many cases hardship is worked when passports are refused, but under existing conditions the department cannot make exceptions where applicants are unable satisfactorily to fulfill the requirements of the regulations.

"The department of State has had to attention called to reports that passports had been granted to persons whose applications were not made in good faith, and an investigation has proved that in some instances at least these reports are true. It has been found on careful investigation that not only corporations and business houses, but certain relief organizations have certified that the services of particular individuals were urgently needed abroad and that these statements were untrue. A thorough investigation of all such cases is at present being made, and all business houses or relief organizations which are found to have misstated the facts will be black-listed and their applications refused in every instance."

LABOR BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Governor Coolidge yesterday signed the 48-Hour Bill, which provides that no woman or minor shall work more than 48 hours a week in an industrial establishment in the State of Massachusetts, or more than nine hours per day in any of the employments to which the 54-hour week and 10-hour day now apply.

STRIKERS UNITE IN THEIR DEMANDS

Telephone Manager Told He Must Deal With Men and Girls—Governor Offers State Control—Legislative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William R. Driver Jr., general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, will be notified this morning that any action looking toward a settlement of the present strike must be negotiated with all the employees who are out, not with the operators only. It was announced last night. A decision to send such notification was reached at a conference yesterday of the New England Joint Council of Telephone Workers, which represents both men and women employees. A joint committee was appointed which drafted the following communication to Mr. Driver:

Strikers' Notice to Mr. Driver

"We are instructed by vote of the conference of the New England Joint Council of Telephone Workers to advise you that all negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike must be carried on by joint action through the representatives of both the men and women on strike. Because of your letter of yesterday inviting the operators' representatives into a preliminary conference, we believe that this phase of the situation is not fully appreciated by you. Both men and women are on strike for identically the same purpose, namely, restoration of collective bargaining and establishment of wage agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1919. Any settlement must include, also, the provision that all employees who went on strike retain all rights enjoyed by them previous to the calling of the strike.

This, of course, amounts to a refusal by the operators to meet Mr. Driver according to the terms of his invitation of Thursday, sent under instructions from A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States.

Governor Offers State Control

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday entered the strike situation, presumably as a result of the many complaints that the public was suffering while the parties to the dispute argued, and telegraphed to Mr. Burleson offering in behalf of the State to furnish telephone service to the New England States until the Federal Government was able to perform that function again. His telegram follows:

April 18, 1919.

The Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Washington, D. C.:

For the duration of the disability of the United States Government to furnish telephone service to the New England States, do you object to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts taking over the operation until the Federal Government can again resume it?

Conditions here imperatively demand immediate resumption of telephone service.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, Governor.

Up to late last night no reply had been received from Mr. Burleson.

Telegraphers Urge Strike

W. E. Conry, member of the executive board of the local union of commercial telegraphers, yesterday telegraphed to S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, for sanction for a strike of operators employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in New England, because of the alleged use of the telegraph lines for business ordinarily telephoned. The message urges also a general strike of commercial telegraphers. The telegram, to which no response had been received late last night, follows:

"Commercial Telegraphers handling

immense amount of business ordinarily telephoned. Our members object to this as strike-breaking and demand that they and all Commercial Telegraphers in the United States be called out immediately. This district voted almost unanimously for strike, and general strike vote should be sufficiently complete to show sentiment. Many non-members will respond to sympathetic call now. After New England strike is settled, there will be no chance for Telegraphers or Electrical Workers elsewhere. Now or never."

Action by the Legislature

An order offered by Senator Winchester of Boston in the State Senate, yesterday, providing that President Wilson, through Secretary Timulty, be asked to confer upon William R. Driver authority to settle the strike among telephone operators, was adopted on a voice vote.

"As the situation now exists," said Senator Winchester, "Mr. Driver has no power to settle the dispute. When the telephone company was under private control he did have that power. Should he be given the authority by the President that I suggest, I believe that the strike can be settled in 24 hours."

In the House, an order calling on Postmaster-General Burleson to settle the telephone strike was offered by Mr. Brennan of Boston, and was referred to the committee on rules without debate, on voice vote.

Mr. Briggs of Plymouth offered an order on the same subject, which was referred to the committee on rules. It asserted that "the reluctance of federal officials to take effective measures to adjust this strike was in marked contrast to their feverish anxiety to settle the railroad and other Labor disturbances where votes were a factor."

Congressman Speaks to Strikers

The meeting of the striking telephone operators at the Grand Opera House, yesterday, was addressed by Congressman James A. Callahan, who assured the girls that "this town and this State are with you. No misrepresentation on the part of any official at Washington," said he, "will change this sentiment of Boston and Massachusetts that you are right in every demand. If Congress were in session Burleson would not dare do this. He thought that you'd quit, but don't you do it."

Edward F. McGrady, formerly an officer of the Boston Central Labor Union, told the girls that as part of the great industrial army of the United States they did just as much as the great military army of the country. He said, "Those boys took their turn in the trenches to fight Prussianism; you are today in the trenches fighting a Prussian."

Miss Julia G. O'Connor presided, and there was a roll call, with reports of pickets from the metropolitan exchanges.

Conference With Mayor Today

The joint committee of men and women strikers will meet Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, in conference this morning at 9 o'clock, following the expected return of the Mayor from Washington, where he has been in conference with Mr. Burleson. No information was available last night as to any message having been received from the Mayor yesterday, and consequently it is not known what proposal, if any, he will bring back with him. The joint committee consists of the Misses Julia S. O'Connor, Boston; Helene Smith, New Bedford, and Kathryn McGovern, Providence.

Rhode Island; and Hugh Kane, Worcester; John L. Morley, Worcester, and William Glacken, Boston.

Official Conferences

Mayor Peters to Bring Proposal From Mr. Burleson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mayor Peters will meet the striking telephone operators in Boston this morning with a proposal for a settlement of the strike which he received from A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, at a conference here yesterday afternoon. Neither Mr. Peters nor Mr. Burleson would disclose the nature of the proposal, but Mr. Peters seemed encouraged by his visit.

During the day Mr. Peters also saw Joseph P. Timulty, secretary to President Wilson. Mr. Timulty's efforts to effect a settlement of the strike still appear to be upon his own initiative, and he has made no statement that he has communicated with the President about the strike or is acting upon instructions from the President.

"I am convinced that the Postmaster-General is sincerely desirous of a fair adjustment of the controversy," said Mr. Timulty yesterday afternoon, "and I have tried to indicate the method by which it can be obtained."

Aid From Telegraphers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A call has been issued from the headquarters of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America for meetings of April 27 of unions in practically all of the cities in the United States, to take such action as will help the New England telephone operators win their fight. It was announced here last evening by S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the organization.

CHICAGO STREET CAR WAGE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In reply to a demand of street car employees for a continuance in times of peace of the war wage scale made by the National War Labor Board, L. A. Busby, head of the Chicago surface street car lines, has declared that under a proclamation of peace without any action on the part of the street car men or the company, the company will again be operating under the contract of June 1, 1917, which was in force before the war wage contract was made. The war contract was made on the basis of an increase in fares, he says, and the increase has not been allowed.

ARRIVALS OF TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York—The steamship Otsego arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with 1036 troops, the majority comprising the nineteenth, twentieth, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and forty-fifth balloon companies. The transport Zeelandia, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, with 2543 men, including many of the thirtieth division and several hundred Negro troops for Camp Jackson.

WITNESS MAY BE RECALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—It is expected that former Governor Whitman will be recalled as a witness in the investigation of the alleged "slush fund." In order that Senator George E. Thompson may have, if he desires, the opportunity of cross-examining him.



THE SHEPARD STORE

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

To Focus Attention Upon Our Vast Stocks of

LINENS AND TOWELS

We Now Offer Many of Them in a Special Selling

Heavy Imported Table Damask, 72 inches, guaranteed to wear and wash well. 1.00

Half Bleached Table Damask, all pure Irish linen, would pay to have a couple of these on hand 2.00

All Pure Irish Linen Table Damask, replacement cost would be 4.50 a yard, yd. 3.25

ALL PURE LINEN DAMASK SETS		IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS	
2x2 yards, 1 dozen napkins, set	11.00	2x2 yards, each	6.50
		22 inch napkins, doz.	8.50

FANCY LINENS

An Odd Lot of Madeira Scarfs, 7.00 ones, 18x54 4.45

13-Piece Lunch Set, one half linen, 4.00 ones 2.95

Hand Embroidered Madeira Napkins, one half linen, doz. 4.95

All Linen Madeira Napkins, one half dozen 3.75

Lace Trimmed Scarfs, very special 85c

Odd Lot of Irish and Madeira Embroidered Doilies, 19c to 2.25

TOWELS—TOWELLING

Huck Towels, good size and good quality 10c	Huck Towels, very best grade, ... 25c
Turkish Towels, all white, good size and good quality, each 19c	Fancy Turkish Towels, red and blue checks, 75c grades, each 65c

Half Linen Crash, with red, white and blue border, soft finish and won't lint, yd. 25c

Towelling, union glass towel- Towelling, all linen crash, all ling, red and blue check, yd. 29c red borders, the yd. 32c

(TREMONT STREET—FOURTH FLOOR)

"The Galleries"

—redecorated and refurnished—

Dedicated to the exposition of tastefully, elegantly appointed interiors, "The Galleries," artistically renewed, now invite Chicago's inspection—particularly the appraisal of all who plan new "interior schemes" for their homes.

"The Galleries" comprise a spacious, classical entrance; a luxurious living room; a dining room in light tones, with walnut furniture; a library in the English renaissance style;

a sun parlor with a wall fountain; a bedroom, with regal old ivory furniture; a breakfast room that touches lightly Italian and Spanish notes.

Ninth floor.

Ask for a representative to call at your home—competent to make suggestions and submit sketches and estimates.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago

NEED OF NATIONAL LABOR POLICY SEEN

Dean of College of Commerce of Chicago University Urges That Representatives of Employers and Employees Get Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Declaring that the United States has great need of a national labor policy, Leon Carroll Marshall, dean of the College of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, and until recently manager of the industrial relations division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and member of the Ship Building Adjustment Board, urged, in a speech before the City Club here, that representatives of employers and employees get together, with the government's aid, and work out a definite national policy by laying down the points upon which both sides can agree.

Although no definite policy had been worked out and the country today is without such a policy, the industrial situation, Mr. Marshall said, may well be viewed with optimism.

The speaker said that his reason for feeling optimistic is the fact that 500,000 employees are now working under trade agreements which contain clauses giving labor some participation in the management of the business.

Another hopeful sign, he said, was the fact that a large financial house in Wall Street, New York City, had informed him that in helping finance industrial concerns it was paying particular attention to industrial relationships.

He had talked with a member of one firm who was considering the placing in the articles of incorporation of a new company that was being organized a clause providing for labor to take part in the management of the affairs of the company. Inquiry as to how the rest of Wall Street felt, he said, brought the reply that it viewed this as one of the coming issues in industrial affairs.

Labor's determination to have a great part in the management of industry is an issue that is up and will be settled within the next 10 years in one way or another, said Mr. Marshall. In some instances employees are considering placing of stock in the hands of trustees to be voted in the interest of labor but this has many complications to be worked out.

The War Labor Policies Board, he said, had failed to correlate the work of the boards of the various industries in war time, and had failed to take advantage of the framework that had been provided to bring about a government agency that could function in the period of reconstruction to aid in forming a national labor policy. It was a mistake, Mr. Marshall said, to take the position at the signing of the armistice that things would take care of themselves and to throw the whole labor problem back upon industry, and tell it to work it out the best way it could.

FRENCH EMPLOYERS FORM FEDERATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At a moment when the claims of the Labor Party are becoming ever more pressing and more clearly defined, it is curious to observe the counter-effect produced amongst the opposite group of employers. In France the situation is so acute that Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, has resolved on a measure which will no doubt have the most excellent effects in solving the disputes which daily arise between employers and employees. He has been struck by the fact that whilst every facility is given to the employees for expressing their demands, thanks to the numerous unions and federations which protect their interests, no such advantages are extended to their employers. Mr. Clementel has therefore resolved to abolish such injustice, and is at present busy elaborating the "Confédération Nationale des Patronats" or the "C. N. P.," as it is already known amongst the small circle of persons who are acquainted with the plan.

The C. N. P. will form an efficient counterpoise to the C. N. T. (National Confederation of Labor), and will greatly contribute toward the efficient economic reorganization of the country. Instead of hearing only one side of the questions presented for their judgment, the competent powers, thanks to a practical organization of the C. N. P., will be in a measure able to arrive at more rapid and equitable decisions for solving the affairs submitted to them. It is evident that the solution of disputes arising between employers and employees would be both more rapid and more just if, facing the labor organization, the employer

A DRESS SUIT and DINNER JACKET

YOU feel better for both, the handy auxiliary jacket is just an economic extra from the selfsame material.

And mark you, the Dinner Jacket is usurping many a place and purpose previously restricted to full dress.

Full Dress Suits in fine imported fabrics, \$55 and \$65. Custom-made in our own workrooms but ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company
310 Washington St., Boston

STRIKE LEADERS CONDEMN POLICE

Lawrence Textile Case Before Arbitration Board — A. J. Muste and Cedric Long Testify—Attitude of Mill Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—For the first time since the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration undertook, at the direction of Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, its investigation into the cause of the continuation of the Lawrence textile strike, the members of the board have heard the testimony of actual leaders of the striking workmen. At the continued hearing yesterday at the State House, A. J. Muste and Cedric Long appeared in response to the request of the board. The former is an officer of the recently organized Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, with which the Lawrence strikers now are affiliated.

MINERS OPPOSE PRIVATE CONTROL

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The miners appear to be determined to resist any attempt to place the mines again under private control. The demand for an advance in wages and a reduction in hours, although urgent, is of secondary importance in the long run, and if it is proved, as the result of the inquiry now being pursued, that the mining industry is unable to bear the additional burden, that the improved standard of living upon which the miners have set their hearts can be met only by taxing the rest of the community, then the miners will most certainly modify their demands.

The miners are to be congratulated upon having obtained the assistance of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, formerly parliamentary secretary to the Shipping Controller, to act on their behalf. Sir Leo was regarded as one of the ablest members in the last Parliament, particularly in matters of finance, and he has the rare faculty for making dry-as-dust statistics interesting to his audience. He lost his seat at the last general election when he stood as a Labor nominee, having previously resigned his position in the government because of his disagreement with its policy in regard to the national factories and shipyards.

WHITLEY COUNCILS SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first meeting of the Joint Provisional Council set up for the purpose of making an attempt to apply the Whitley Councils scheme to industrial persons directly employed by the government was held recently at Montagu House. The parties concerned in the conference included representatives of the Ministry of Labor, representatives of industrial establishments, and provisional committees of workers in government employ. Sir Robert Horne has already, on behalf of the government, expressed a willingness to provide that workmen employed by the government departments shall have a share in the management wherever this policy can possibly be carried out. It is felt in official circles that it is difficult to apply the full scheme of the ordinary joint industrial councils to government employees, and the meeting attempted to reach an agreement as to the best methods of carrying out the Whitley scheme with the necessary adjustments. The problem is one of considerable magnitude and concerns employees in many widely differing branches of government work, ranging from office clerks to mechanics of all grades. Among the employees represented were men engaged in shipbuilding, building, miscellaneous trades, and employees of the Treasury, Admiralty, War Office, Ministry of Munitions, Air Ministry, Office of Works and Ministry of Labor.

FIREMEN ASKED TO QUIT UNION

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Mayor Galvin yesterday informed firemen who resigned last week that they could apply for reinstatement if they signed from the International Fire Fighters Union. Union firemen numbering 410 quit their jobs last week and home guards took their places.

SCARCITY

THE supply of Oriental Pearls extends to countless shops and to innumerable cities—one may buy them anywhere. The supply of Tecla Pearls is limited and restricted—there is only one shop in New York, and only two in all the Americas, where one may buy them.

T E C L A

398 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

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Police Charged With Brutality

Mr. Muste gave flat contradiction to all testimony that he had urged the use of violence. On the contrary, he asserted, he had repeatedly advised against violence as both wrong and unwise, and calculated to defeat the aims of those who used it. He had told the people to employ non-resistance, to fight with folded arms. He never had heard force advocated by any recognized leader in the strike, and never had seen printed matter circulated which he would call inflammatory. As for the conduct of the Lawrence police, he testified to having been beaten brutally without cause by uniformed officers, and to having been arrested and jailed on charges which were dismissed by the court for want of evidence when the case came to trial. He said revolutionists are being rapidly manufactured in Lawrence, principally because of the brutality of the police and the attitude of repression by the city government. A second cause of bolshevism in Lawrence, he said, is the defiance shown by the mill owners to the request of the Governor that they submit to arbitration.

Asked why the Lawrence workers struck against an arrangement which proved satisfactory to the workers in every other textile center, he said it was because Lawrence has the prestige of being a strike center, because of the successful strike in 1912, and because the workers there are more aggressive.

Mr. Muste's evidence was corroborated by Mr. Long, who had observed Mr. Muste advocate "fighting" in two ways—by smiling and by folding the arms. Mr. Long had been arrested at the same time as Mr. Muste, had been treated with the same brutality and had been freed by the court for the same reason, he declared.

Owners' Refusal to Arbitrate

Both witnesses considered that the continuance of the strike was due to the refusal of the owners to arbitrate. In this connection, The Christian Science Monitor has compiled a list of the reasons of the manufacturers for this refusal, which has so often in the course of these hearings been termed arbitrary. First, is the reason officially given in the statement of the manufacturers to the Governor, which was, as summarized at the close of the statement, that Americanism cannot arbitrate with bolshevism. Second, so far as Henry B. Endicott's selection as arbitrator is concerned, their position is that Mr. Endicott, they fear, acquired during war times a habit of being too generous to employees. Third, the owners feel that having already decided that it is impossible for them to grant any increase, it would be absurd for them to submit their case to the decision of an outsider who might overrule them. Finally, they declare that there is no responsible organization to deal with, which could guarantee enforcement of any agreement or award which might be made.

Mill President Testifies

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, said that wages ranged from \$14.90 a week to \$30 a week in his factories. As for a living wage, he thought the best evidence on that point was that in the last few years the savings deposits in Law-

RENTAL BANKS HAD INCREASED \$2,000,000, AND THAT THERE HAD BEEN A GENEROUS PARTICIPATION GENERALLY BY THE MILL EMPLOYEES IN THE LIBERTY BONDS AND THE PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

Paul H. Clay, general counsel for the American Woolen Company, said the evidence is conclusive that the only operatives who are dissatisfied are those who are unable to speak the English language, and he thought this at least presumptive evidence that they are being badly advised. When four-fifths of all the operatives are entirely satisfied, he said, it is ridiculous that the mill owners should be requested to arbitrate with the remaining one-fifth conditions that are entirely satisfactory to the four-fifths.

Lack of Living Wage—Alleged

Isadore Gordon, a Lawrence real estate dealer, yesterday urged the board to do something to stop the strike immediately. He considered that its continuance was due to the lack of a living wage. Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans of Brookline testified that she had it on the authority of a man familiar with conditions in the wool industry that it had been the settled policy of the American Woolen Company for a long time to persuade or induce laborers of many nationalities to go to Lawrence, in order to keep the labor market glutted and wages therefore low. Virginia MacMechan, of Boston, offered in evidence a four-page advertisement of the Wood Mills for workers to come to Lawrence, with pictures of attractive houses in which she said, workmen were supposed to live.

COPARTNERSHIP BAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a conference of the Labor Copartnership Association at the Kingsway Hall, Mr. E. O. Greening said the cooperative movement now had to face the urgent question of whether each society should try and develop its own production department or whether there should be in each district one big united society, serving the retail shops. Mr. Young, manager of the Glasgow United Operative Baking Society, Limited, said that the society was formed 50 years ago by eight cooperative societies, for the self-supply of bakery products, and viewed as a commercial concern, the federation had been successful. Its surpluses had totaled over £125,000, and never once had it failed to pay a dividend. He was not sure that the strong growth of the trade union movement had encouraged the growth of copartnership. He felt, after 50 years' experience, that the only way from individual to commercial production was by the paths his society had followed. Industrial copartnership was one of the safest bridges by which they could pass from one system of production to another.

A NEW TRADE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, France.—The Roman Catholic trade unionists of Alsace-Lorraine, in a meeting held at Strasbourg convened by the "Syndicats Chrétiens," decided, after a prolonged discussion, to form a new trade unionist but non-Socialist organization. There will be six sections in the new organization, which will be known as "L'Association Syndicaliste Indépendante d'Alsace et de Lorraine."

TEACHERS' PAY RAISED

BENNINGTON, Vermont.—The pay of the teachers in the public schools of this city has been increased. The minimum pay for a teacher in the graded schools is \$600 per school year with a raise of \$25 for each year of service until \$900 has been reached.

Women's navy blue SUITS \$38.75

Filem's BOSTON

Women's navy blue SUITS \$38.75

Mill President Testifies

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A dozen other styles besides the one sketched. The suit sketched is navy blue men's wear serge. Skirt and coat both show a border of 21 rows of braid. The straightness of the coat is broken in front with a vest, and in back with a vertical pleat down the centre. \$38.75.

Many other women's new navy blue suits, \$25 to \$175.

Filem's—mail orders filled—Fifth Floor.

Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

RADICALS MOVING TO SAN FRANCISCO

Recruiting Headquarters of the I. W. W. Opened in City and More Activity Is Said to Be Shown Than Before Armistice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—There is at the present time a movement of I. W. W. Bolsheviks, and radicals of various types toward the cities of the San Francisco Bay region, according to Capt. John J. O'Meara, of the police neutrality squad and Charles M. Fickert, District Attorney, of San Francisco.

Just what the idea is in the pilgrimage at the present time the officials do not pretend to know, although the theory is advanced that police vigilance in the Pacific northwest, from which region many of the radicals are coming, following the Seattle general strike, is making a change of climate necessary or desirable. But whatever the cause, the presence of the radicals, as they like to call themselves, is made known in various ways.

Headquarters Opened

Recruiting headquarters of the I. W. W., for example, have been opened in San Francisco and much more activity is shown by this organization than before the armistice was signed. Another radical organization operating here is the Association of Russian Workers. A dozen or more persons have been arrested in connection with a recent fatal bomb explosion and several prominent men have received threatening letters, which manifestations the police attribute to these or similar groups.

One of the most notable of the arrests made is that of Pavel Melnikoff, a Russian, born in Kiel, Ukraine, and said by the police to have been one of the chief leaders in the ultra-radical group in the recent labor troubles in Seattle, Washington. He has been arrested on a federal warrant and is being held for deportation. Melnikoff states, according to the police, that he wishes to be deported, but officials add that vigorous legal efforts are nevertheless being made to overcome the government proceedings. Melnikoff is said by the police to have been a teacher in a radical school in San Francisco just before his arrest, and it is stated that while in Seattle, Washington, he conducted what is described as a school of bolshevism, although just what was taught in these schools is not apparently known. While in Seattle, according to the San Francisco police, Melnikoff took a

course in political economy and chemistry in the University of Washington, and applied for work in German, although he did not receive instruction in that subject as there were not enough applicants to form a class.

Worked in Union Ranks

According to the police officials, Melnikoff was arrested in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1917, on a charge of having been connected with dynamiting a steel plant in that city and after being in jail six months went to Seattle, Washington, where he was associated with Leon Butouetsky, also known as Leon Green, who was one of the ultra-radical leaders working within the union ranks in the so-called revolution that was attempted there a few weeks ago. According to the police, also, Butouetsky, with whom, it is said, Melnikoff was associated in Seattle, is a Russian anarchist who posed as a union man and gained a leading position in the union ranks. According to District Attorney Fickert, Butouetsky was also connected with the defense of Thomas J. Mooney in the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion in 1917, and in this way the District Attorney connects the Preparedness Day event with present activities.

Melnikoff, according to the police, admits that he is a Bolshevik, and that the theory that the campaign of violence, threats of destruction, and ultra-radical propaganda that has been in progress on the Pacific Coast, in greater or less degree, for the last two or three years has a single origin, in which the Russian Bolshevik named others had a part, it would indicate that the Bolshevik propaganda and activities and the power behind them have sought in an organized and sustained way to get a foothold in the United States, as well as in Hungary, Germany, and other European countries.

TRANSIT EMPLOYEES POSTPONE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have voted indefinite postponement of the proposed strike, and Lindsey M. Garrison, receiver for the company, after conferring with the heads of departments, issued a statement urging all to forget about the strike and get together to give Brooklyn the best transportation service in the country. He added that the system's income is not sufficient to meet expenses, because of the high wages being paid to some, and that large amounts of money must be raised to increase the wages of those who had not been included in recent increases, and also to furnish more cars, power, and other necessities for better service.

WHITLEY SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a meeting of the National Agricultural Council, Col. Abel Smith said that if they did not watch the matter carefully, agriculture might be in a worse condition in regard to labor during the next six months than at any time during the war. Many farmers had been depending upon military and prisoner of war labor, and, as this was withdrawn, demobilization should at least keep pace with it.

Mr. W. Colthup thought that they should urge the army authorities to supply labor from the men who were to remain in the army during the next two years, but Colonel Weizall, M. P., did not think this idea practicable.

Mr. Nunneley said while men could get 25s. a week unemployment grants with family allowances, it was not to be expected they would work on a farm at 35s. a week.

A resolution was passed, pressing upon the government the urgency of dealing with the whole question of the shortage of agricultural labor.

Lord Selborne, chairman of the council, outlined a proposal from the advisory committee that the N. A. C. should be recognized as the Whitley Council for agriculture, and a resolution was approved asking that the Board of Trade should constitute a Whitley Council for the agricultural industry to deal with all questions other than those within the scope of the Wages Board. Lord Selborne reported that the advisory committee proposed the appointment of county conciliation committees to deal with disputes incident in agriculture, composed of equal numbers of employers' and employees' representatives, with a court of appeal of a standing committee of the N. A. C., employers and employees to have equal representation on this body also.

A resolution on the lines of the report was carried.

FARM WORKERS ARE STILL LACKING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Despite the surplus of labor reported in many sections of the country, efforts of the United States Employment Service to get labor for work on the farms have met with little success, says a statement made public by the Department of Labor. Telegraphic reports received by the employment service for the week ending April 12 from 59 cities indicate an improvement in unemployment conditions. Reports from these cities show 36 having a surplus of labor in representative industries aggregating 97,900 as compared with a surplus over the previous week of 123,605.

Facts about Garden Hose

WHAT constitutes real value in Garden Hose? What kinds of Garden Hose are best to buy? How long should Hose last?

There is much confusion and misconception on these points. The fundamental facts, briefly stated, are:

Garden Hose seldom wears out. It usually deteriorates and falls to pieces. To give long service it must be built right, and to insure that it is built right the buyer must choose a standard brand made and guaranteed by a reliable house.

Garden Hose is of two kinds—sheeting hose and moulded hose. Sheetting hose is five, six or seven ply according to the number of layers of strong rubberized cloth wrapped around a seamless tube and finally enclosed in a rubber casing or cover. Moulded hose is made by vulcanizing seamless tubes of rubber with double braided jackets of tightly twisted cotton. It is a heavier type construction than sheetting hose which is lighter and more flexible. Each variety has its strong advocates. We describe on this page three leading brands on the American market, each a leader in its class.

Bull Dog Hose



Made in 25 ft. or 50 ft. lengths as desired, each wrapped with paper like an auto tire.

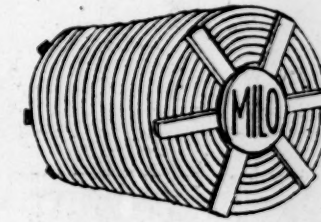
has seven plies of strong rubberized sheeting, the highest grade tube of any hose made and a tough all rubber cover that wears like iron. It was the original multiple construction garden hose and money can not buy a better quality. It has been on the market forty years and letters come to us frequently telling of lengths in service from fifteen to twenty years. BULL DOG costs more than ordinary hose but it is the best investment in the long run.

Good Luck Hose

GOOD LUCK hose is similar in construction to BULL DOG but is slightly lighter. It has six plies and is strong enough to stand high pressure and tough enough for hard service. It is light and easily handled and will wear for a long time.



Made in 25 ft. or 50 ft. lengths as desired, each wrapped with paper like an auto tire.



MILO

A corrugated moulded hose, a most popular brand in its class. Your dealer can cut it to any desired length. If you prefer moulded hose by all means specify MILO for its high quality and splendid construction.

Making the Garden Grow

Which ever brand you select ask your dealer for a copy of our Garden Manual, a professional handbook for the amateur gardener. If your regular dealer does not carry

these standard brands or cannot supply you with the booklet, we will mail you a copy of the Manual upon receipt of a 3c. stamp and quote prices on either brand of hose for shipment from the factory.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY



Makers of Quality Garden Hose Since 1870

Manufacturers of the famous GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers

000 PORTLAND STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



CONSPIRACY IN FISH BUSINESS IS FOUND

Jury in Massachusetts Superior Court Returns Verdict of Guilty Against 17 of 30 Defendants Indicted by the Grand Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Guilty of conspiracy to raise the price of fish in war-time, and creating a monopoly of the fish business in Boston and New England, is the finding of the jury in the cases of 17 of the 30 defendants, directors and stockholders in the Bay State Fishing Company, to indictments tried before Judge Sanderson in the Massachusetts Superior Criminal Court at Boston. This company was originally a Massachusetts company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and one of the features of the trial was the disclosure of the proceedings by which it was merged into a Maine corporation by the same name with a capital stock of \$8,000,000.

Judge Sanderson instructed the jurors that if the defendants conspired to make unreasonable prices to the public, it was an offense at common law. He ruled that a monopoly is illegal in Massachusetts. He also said that if they appropriated money realized from excessive prices obtained from the sale of fish, and distributed it among the stockholders of the old Bay State Fishing Company, such action of itself constituted an offense under the law.

Counsel for the various defendants took exceptions to rulings made by Judge Sanderson, and to his refusal to give certain instructions. Exceptions also were taken to parts of the argument of the Massachusetts Attorney-General.

Verdicts of guilty on all counts in the indictment were returned against: P. Monroe Dyer, Joshua Paine, Joseph A. Rich, Ernest A. James, Albert E. Watts, Ephraim N. Cook, John Burns Jr., William F. McKeon, Herbert A. Rich, Winfield S. Kendrick, William R. Cox, Herbert P. Phillips, Fred G. Phillips, William E. Curran, Simon Atwood Jr., Alvin G. Baker, and Louis B. Goodspeed.

Verdicts of not guilty were reported as to Arthur Wainwright, Galen L. Stone, Frederic C. Dumaine, Samuel F. McIntire Jr., John Newbury, Charles Foley, Harrison H. Sawyer, William Stoddard, Byron M. McGrath, Edward J. Cosgrove, Walter R. Smith, Harvey C. Daley, and Robert Campbell.

Messrs. Dyer, Paine, Joseph A. Rich, and James, were active in the management of the affairs of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine, and the other defendants who were found guilty were dealers who became affiliated with the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine.

Messrs. Wainwright, Stone, and Dumaine were directors of the company, who resigned in March, 1918.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS AND CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent meeting of the Ottawa branch of the Great War Veterans Association a report was made by a committee which had been elected to interview Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, and the Hon. A. K. MacLean. The committee reported that the ministers had given it a most sympathetic hearing, in the course of which 11 resolutions passed by the Great War Veterans Association were submitted.

These included the following requests: That two returned soldiers should be appointed as civil service commissioners; that any vacancies during the next five years in the Civil Service Commission should be filled by returned soldiers, who should be selected from the nominees of the Dominion executive of the G. W. V.; that all soldiers, whether Canadians or former members of any of the allied forces, who are naturalized citizens of Canada and who were residents of Canada at the outbreak of the war, and who may now be temporarily employed by the government, be placed permanently without loss of status or salary, provided they have completed six months' service overseas and are reported satisfactory by the Civil Service Commission; that married women employed by the government whose husbands are in regular employment and whose positions could be satisfactorily filled by former members of the Canadian expeditionary force be released; that former members of the Canadian expeditionary force be given representation on the Civil Service examination branch and on the boards of experts; that, as far as practicable, and the justice of the case permitted, positions filled since the outbreak of the war be vacated and the same filled by former members of the Canadian expeditionary force; that a superannuation measure be enacted during the present session; that temporary appointments to fill positions



"There's a familiar friend. The white-faced clown"

THE CIRCUS PROVES ITS CASE AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roof your circus, and somehow you change it. Podunk Corners will tell you that, though provincial New York City and patterning press agents will deny it. Glistening seals may blow the same horns and balance the same balls. Elephants may telephone with the same raucous, complaining shrieks (so like the voice of the lady in the next booth at the public pay station). Horses may prance and pose, bare-back riders bounce and spring, trapeze artists swing and fly, acrobats writhe and somersault, all waving the hand



Roof your circus, and it is the same circus still

at the spectators, with the old nonchalant confidence, before and after. But when the "big top" is the roof of Madison Square Garden, and not a vast expanse of canvas filtering the rays of the summer afternoon sun, there's a difference in circuses.

Out of All Whooping

Every circus, of course, is nothing short of the most astounding, awe-inspiring, heart-thrilling aggregation of wonderful men and more wonderful animals ever gathered under one top in the history of the oft-mentioned universe. And when the mightiest of all circuses is rolled together with the other mightiest of all circuses, then the super-circus, the circus supreme, the ultimate circus, or whatever such a tremendously amazing assemblage of human and animal, intuition, intelligence, and ingenuity deserves to be called, is, in plain words, quite a circus. But what one, who used to insinuate himself, if possible, under the canvas flap while no

one was looking, begs to ask, is even the most superlative of circuses without a tent?

You sense this difference before you come out of the subway. The best way, of course, to get to the circus is to hang around it all day. If you do the job right, you are there, in the way of as many unshaven, bleary-eyed circus hands as possible, shortly after sunup. In the darkest period before the alarm, you respond to the clock eagerly, a word properly used in this connection only on the mornings of July 4, Dec. 25, and Circus Day. With a doughnut in each hand, an apple in each pocket, and a Plucky Shute or a Penrod, both preferably, if you are on good terms with them, at your side, you streak to the freight yards and watch "her" rumble in, unload, and so lumbering to the grounds. Was ever sound so mysterious as the rumbling of a circus wagon stealing by in the early morning?

Making a Day of It

You follow along, after snatching a bite of breakfast, and dodging out the door before anyone is wide awake enough to mention school. And you loiter about the grounds while the big top and all the little tops are being set up. As likely as not, you are refused a place in the parade, so you make one for yourself, along the gutter, opposite the clown band wagon, the whole distance, except in front of your father's store, where, wisely, you mingle with the street crowd. At noon you watch more ears of corn and more pans of potatoes than you ever dreamed of, in your most ravenous moments, being husked and peeled; and you hang within the aroma zone of the dining tent while every last ear and every last potato disappears down the most famous throats in all the world. You try hard to steal a peek into the performers' tent, to see whether Major Midgit and the Big Cowboy consume similar amounts or qualities of food; and you probably spend every penny of the quarter your father gave you for your own lunch: three parts peanuts and two parts pink lemonade.

So, by the time the show begins, you don't have to go to it. You are there.

City and Country

Not so in New York. Who in the city makes the circus a whole day's work? Subways are too numerous. People are too grown up. They sleep too long in the morning. Circuses are too roofed. Think of going straight to a modern city subway after an ancient Roman chariot race. Think of not being able to stay around after the show while the building is dismantled and packed on trucks, for dispatch to the next bright town. There is no doubt about it. The place to go to a circus is under a tent. The place to go after a circus is under the smoking, smelly kerosene lamps, perhaps under a falling top, with a crew

of bleary-eyed, more unshaven than ever, circus hands, who speak to you about it with considerable force; and then straight back to the freight yards, hopeful that an elephant will refuse to board his car, or that a lion will get out, or a snake, or something; and remaining until the whistle thins out in the distance, with Plucky and Penrod still with you, and maybe—but it would be too late for her to be out, even with you.

But roof your circus, and a whole day's work dwindles to an afternoon or evening chore. Your grown folks dawdle at lunch or dinner till you're late at the Garden, and you don't see either the Strange People or the Menagerie, and both are the most complete exhibitions ever gathered from the four corners of the earth. It's no fun to think of circus people eating anywhere except around long board tables, under canvas, and nowadays the peanuts come in half bags for double the old price. Even with all the combined population of Barnum and Bailey's, and the Ringlings' two greatest shows, the Garden is an inhospitable place, and a chair with a back to it, and a regular number, is not good circus etiquette.

Old Familiar Faces

But, hold. There's a familiar friend. The white-faced clown who chases the elusive paper bag. There's the fat one out of whose waist, when a gun is fired, leaps the little dog, and into the waist of a dwarf you've also seen before. Here comes a Ford, tearing along on its hind wheels, its forepaws clapping the air. Here's another, following its master as he whistles. That red-bearded, monstrous policeman has kept every circus in order since you went to your first one in your mother's arms. There's something different about those Hannafords, something besides mere bare-back riding. Bird Millman has grace you never thought a wire-walker would be permitted to have. Here's a man sliding down an incline on his head. See that fellow fall out of his trapeze into the net. They never used to do that in ordinary circuses.

Well, well. Let us look at the program. Yes, this is a combination of the two mightiest circus aggregations in the history of the world. Barnum and Bailey. Ringlings. Never saw so many elephants at the same time. Never thought of accusing so many seals of being intelligent. Never expected to see a circus without a confectionist. When did a circus include 20 whooping minutes of Buffalo Bill helter-skelter? Riding so daring you forget to demand that some girl in a short leather skirt shall shoot at white balls floating near the ceiling, and hit them. And bears on roller skates. How could they teach mere bears to roller skate? Silly, being jealous of a bear. And, oh, such living statues! Five sets of them, all at once, horses and dogs, wreaths and shields, spears and swords, and guns and folks, all smudged over with whitewash, real electric spotlights shining on them. See that Australian, from away across the ocean, flinging an ax at, and hitting, a tree trunk, from away across the arena. Listen.

The Silver-Tongued Announcer

A voice. Through the hush. Loud, clear. Loudest, clearest voice you ever heard. Every word a rush of mighty waters. Every syllable a clear stream of immaculate enunciation. It can't be—where's that program?—yes, it is. Same old announcer. Heard him years ago at Podunk Corners. Same old breathless hanging, of the entire known world, upon every clarion consonant, every resounding sibilant, every full-fledged vowel. "Bird Millman—three Em-p-ressess ovvv thee sil-verr tre-read." Ah, what a master of bombastic blarney!

And the clowns again. And the little boy in front of you laughs till

he cries, and looks at you and laughs again because you are beginning to laugh. And the white-haired lady at his side smiles without ceasing, and eats peanuts. And the party of dignified grown-ups with you actually rising to cheer while one whippet outraces the others, while the monkey with the blue coat proves his Shetland pony fleetest of the lot, and while the ancient Roman chariot jockey for place on the home-stretch, and the starter's bell clatters ominously, and with one sad gulp, you realize suddenly, that all is over.

Returning to the original hypothesis, roof your circus, and it is the same circus still. Podunk Corners or New York City, the big top or Madison Square Garden, the greatest circus of all time can be nothing less than the greatest circus of all time. Get off at Twenty-Eighth Street.

ONTARIO'S NATURAL GAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Natural Gas Advisory Board appointed some months ago to make an extensive investigation of the natural gas problem in the Province of Ontario has presented a voluminous report to the Legislature which, among other things, recommends "that all natural gas in Ontario be conserved and that measures be provided for the prevention of waste and misuse, allowing for a variation of treatment as between the gas fields of the east and west—the older and newer fields—which having reached different stages of decline call for different treatment; that it is expedient and necessary for the present available supply of natural gas to be allotted so far as possible for use in new gas areas and the tapping of the same be wisely encouraged so that additional sources of this valuable fuel may be made available for the public, and that the utility of the existing costly systems of distribution now serving the public be preserved, which otherwise would soon be rendered useless and of small value owing to the decline and extinction of the present fields; that consideration be given to the adjustment of rates and the establishing of an equitable scale of prices proportionate to the cost of discovery, production, and selling natural gas, and consistent with the general conditions prevailing in each district and the extent of available supply; the establishment of such supervision over field operations looking to cooperation with the operators and owners that methods may be encouraged whereby extension of the life of the fields will be the main consideration." A bill giving the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines wide power in making regulations to put the recommendations of the board into effect is now before the House, and it is expected that a commissioner of gas will at once be appointed to see that the act is enforced.

SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Great interest is now being taken in the Soldiers Land Settlement scheme in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec. The instruction station is located at a farm at Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke, and this will be opened up very shortly for the benefit of returned men interested in agriculture. Colonel Innis and Colonel Stevens, of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board, who are superintending the operations, believe that a large number of Eastern Townships soldiers will be interested in becoming proprietors of farms under the Soldiers Land Settlement plan. Any returned man, capable of operating a farm property efficiently, has the way open to him through the Soldiers Land Settlement scheme to become proprietor of a productive farm in the Eastern Townships.

COLONIZATION AREAS OF NORTHERN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A steady and sure progress in the settlements already made, and the immense possibilities that exist in the development of the natural wealth of the country, in agriculture, minerals, and timber resources—these are the outstanding impressions of the Abitibi region by the Hon. Honore Mercier, M. L. A., of Montreal, Minister of Colonization, Mines, and Fisheries for the Province of Quebec, who has had many opportunities of inspecting the new colonization districts of northern Quebec.

"Quebec settlers have no longer their eyes fixed to the west; they are turning to the north," said Mr. Mercier, in an interview. "The sons of old-established families in Quebec desiring to go into a new country are now recognizing first the resources of New Quebec, and instead of the stream of emigration from this Province going outside the Province, it is being developed within our own boundaries to the benefit of the settlers themselves and of the Province. French-Canadian colonists prefer to locate in the north along the line of the Trans-Continental Railway because they remain within their own native Province, where they are, of course, better acquainted with the provincial laws, differing as they sometimes do from the laws of other provinces."

"Amos, with its present population of 1000, shows the best prospects, after an existence of only four years. Work is being carried on at the gold deposits of Lake Kenawick in the township of Dubuisson, and important deposits of copper ore have also been discovered in the Abitibi. The people interested in all these mines are very active. The fishing industry is fast being developed at both Amos and Nottaway, and fish is being shipped away by the carload. The rivers in the Abitibi are full of pike, white fish, maskinonge and pickerel of immense size."

TRANSFORMING HOTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

DELAWARE, Ontario—A novel community plan has been started by the residents of this village and district for the exchange of ideas and the bettering of conditions. A hotel that has become vacant by virtue of prohibition has been purchased by the people of the district and part of it has been turned into a convocation hall where the people meet to discuss ideas and promote a better understanding between the farmers and the town dwellers. The hotel has been opened up and all strangers are provided with accommodation at the minimum cost. The idea has gained considerable favor and it is expected that other districts will take it up.

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Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

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Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door. The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When necessary both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

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IN the midst of sacrifice and hardship, the men who fought learned the vital lesson of true worth.

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DAVID BELASCO ON PROHIBITION ISSUE

Actor Declares Theater Box Office Will Benefit Greatly by Dollars Once Spent on Drink—More Good Plays Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—National prohibition will work a vast deal of good for players and managers alike, in the opinion of David Belasco, who has given out a statement here relative to this question. He adds that the theater box office will benefit enormously by the dollars once spent in drink.

"The theatrical profession today is, on the whole, a temperate profession," says Mr. Belasco. "The effect of the anti-drink law will, therefore, produce no moral upheaval among its members. In the pioneer days of the drama the drunken and dissolute actor was a common, a recognized type. The failure of an actor to turn up at night at the theater was a well known incident. Such a condition is unheard of today in any legitimate theater. The actor who, today, would miss one performance, would miss all, for he would never be trusted again. A more temperate, thrifty, hard-working hand of people is not to be found in the world than our players of today. The artistic side of the profession is bound to be benefited by prohibition, for, while the inebriate actor is no longer to be found or tolerated, no manager can regulate the private lives of the players under his direction. With the friendly glass of wine or beer, as well as the cocktail, abolished, the actor's nightly supper will not tempt him to indulge in social chatter until dawn when he should be in bed. By keeping earlier hours his genius will burn brighter and more steadily."

No Good Work as Result

"I have never believed in stimulants, and although I have collaborated with authors who depended upon alcohol, I have never seen any real good or permanent work as the result. On the contrary, I have seen promising playwrights go down under the curse of drink until their minds became blank."

"I will even go so far as to say that prohibition will undoubtedly bring out a greater number of good plays. Successful playwrights, as a rule, are not drinking men. However, there are a good many writers who are not successful playwrights, but who might be were it not for a taste for alcoholic stimulants. We will take, as an example, the young man (I know several) who has the gift of imagination; the ability to create characters and a story. He falls in with a so-called Bohemian set in order to study 'atmosphere' and being by nature what is termed 'a good fellow,' soon forms such bad habits that his ambition is stunted and his dream of accomplishment unfulfilled. When temptation is removed from his path, there is a probability that he will set to work and do something worth while."

Abolition of Late-Come

"Another splendid effect of prohibition will be the abolishment of the late-comer to the theater. This in itself would be a godsend to the public. The late-comer is, as a rule, a product of the late dinner, and the late dinner is the result of liquor. The late dinner is a serious annoyance to his fellow beings who come in time to see the beginning of the play. New York managers have been repeatedly and severely criticized because they do not always raise their curtains at the advertised time. Their failure to do so is caused by the late dinner."

"So it seems to me that from every standpoint the theater will be directly and vitally benefited by prohibition, more so perhaps than any other profession."

"The new régime will, however, find the playwright confronted by a unique problem. Because the drunkard will have become a past nuisance in actual life, the play of the hour can have no villains who drink, no heroines who tip the innocent-looking glass of drugged wine and fall into the hands of the desperate criminal. With prohibition governing the Nation, playwrights will have to invent new channels to the sad and bad end."

"Another such critical moment in the annals of the theater arrived when rigid laws regulating marriage licenses were first enforced. The author of a play was obliged to drag his characters out of the State of New York into New Jersey, or use some such expedient. However, I dare say we shall do very well without drunkards in the mimic world."

Anti-Saloon League View

Brewers, Says W. H. Anderson, Are Doomed to Defeat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Replying to the assertion of Reuben L. Haskell, Republican representative of Brooklyn, that he would try to bring about a repeal of the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution in the next Congress, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said:

"The brewers haven't a leg to stand on; they haven't won an important case in the United States Supreme Court in two generations. Even if the brewers should get the decision that 2½ per cent of alcohol does not make beer intoxicating, Congress has power to decide that one-half of 1 per cent is intoxicating," continued Mr. Anderson. "If the New York Legislature adjourns without passing an enforcement law, it would still be unlawful to sell liquor in New York or anywhere else after the first of July, and it will be the duty of state officials to

apprehend offenders and turn them over to the federal authorities."

Mr. Haskell contends that even if a majority of the people should favor prohibition, which he declares is not the case, they have not the right to force this sumptuary legislation upon the minority.

MUSIC

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twenty-second program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra furnished much musical thought, about equally divided between the pleasurable and the profitable. There was another opportunity given to hear the D minor symphony of César Franck, which Mr. Rabaud gave so impressively at Cambridge earlier in the season. Once again it showed its worth, if it needed to do so, and, from the manner in which it was received, there is no doubt that the symphony has come into its own. That is to say, it has a permanent niche in the standard orchestral repertoire.

Then followed a work of the impressionist sort, entitled "A Basque Sunday," by Raoul Laparra. The performance was the first on any occasion. The work is for orchestra and piano, and on this occasion, the solo part was taken by the composer.

As one has often said, first impressions are not only uncertain, but as a rule unfair. In this case, however, "A Basque Sunday" is in four short movements: "Toward the Church," "The Pelote Game," "In Front of a White House," and "At the Fair." The general idea of the work is to express musically the principal episodes of a Basque holiday.

To any not acquainted with the local color, the impressions must be on the musical side only. This is in no sense a piano concerto, but for the most part purely orchestral, with the piano in a very subordinate position. The orchestration is full, with addition of organ in the first movement suggestive of ecclesiastical atmosphere. One notes much noise in the first and last movements, with the third movement pleasing for its quiet mood, well contrasted. The composer knows his orchestra and the Basque idiom, but so far as the piano is concerned, it might as well have been left out, and the celesta or harp substituted. Mr. Laparra, on the creative side, shows imagination and ingenuity, with evidence of adequate training. As a pianist, he did not furnish himself with opportunity for display, but in the ensemble passages was most acceptable. Further than that one cannot judge, except to say that the performance was most brilliant.

Glinka's orchestral fantasy "Kamarskaya," heard here several times in the early years of the symphony series, has not been heard, however, at these concerts for 25 years until the present. Probably it was new to almost every one that heard it, and proved a pleasing number. The ever-popular "Freischütz" overture made a happy ending.

On the afternoon of April 12, Greta Masson, soprano, of New York, gave a song recital that proved enjoyable to many. Miss Masson believes in the American composer, for her program was in good measure made up of native songs, some more than usually interesting. Her voice is most agreeable in quality, and her artistic powers well in evidence.

On the afternoon of April 13, a concert was given by Emilio Gogorza, baritone, and Mme. Olga Samoroff, pianist. One always enjoys hearing Mr. Gogorza, and his voice is so satisfying, and his vocal art so convincing, that everything must be in praise. Mme. Samoroff played with her accustomed brilliancy, but one has heard her in far better mood, and with much more satisfying tone, than was the case at this concert. Her best work was in the Liszt B minor sonata, a work in which she was heard to especial advantage.

KANSAS WHEAT BREAKS RECORD
TOPEKA, Kansas—The first Kansas wheat crop report of the year, issued yesterday by the State Board of Agriculture, shows that the condition and acreage are the highest in history. The acreage is 10,758,000 and the condition 99.32. The forecast is for more than 215,000,000 bushels. Under guaranteed prices, the value of the crop would be \$475,000,000.

SHIPS ENOUGH FOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John H. Rosseter, director of operations of the United States Shipping Board, believes that the next 30 days will find American ships available for the world's markets, with industry no longer obstructed by lack of tonnage.

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LEAGUE INQUIRY IN PHILADELPHIA

Committee on Public Information
of Women's League for Good
Government Issues Pamphlet
on Results of an Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In a pamphlet of 80 pages, called "Facts About Philadelphia," the committee on public information of the Women's League for Good Government has brought together the results of an investigation into existing civic conditions made by a corps of volunteer workers of the organization.

When asked for the purpose of the league and a resumé of its activities, Mrs. S. B. Scott, who directed the work of compilation of the pamphlet, said in part to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"While the particular investigating committee of which I am chairman, had its origin last year in the league's committee on political war work, the organization as a whole has been deeply interested in civic welfare, and active politically for the past 14 years. When our country entered the war there was a disposition to put aside our work as an organization for the time being, but as the situation developed, it became clear that there was a needed piece of war work for which our league was well fitted, viz., that of showing to the public the importance of civic and political well-being for war efficiency. That was the origin of this particular investigation. The results were so far-reaching that it was decided to continue the temporary war-time committee as a permanent committee on public information."

Political and Partisan

"To begin with, we are frankly political; we are also partisan, but, we hope, intelligently so. We recognize no political party per se, but we do recognize the political party whose issues and men we can cordially support. To that end, about six weeks before each municipal campaign, we decide which party, in our judgment, as formed by the issues for which it stands and the men it supports, is worthy of our backing, and we then throw the whole weight of our organization to the aid of those issues and the election of those men."

"We open our own headquarters, and our campaign is as active in its way as that of the campaign managers themselves. In fact, we become a part of the campaign party that stands for the things that we stand for. These periods are the only times the organization luxuriates in the comfort of a paid force. During the in-

terms between campaigns all work is voluntary."

"It was this voluntary effort on the part of 30 inspectors which enabled us to make the searching investigation of municipal conditions that have been set forth in 'Facts About Philadelphia.' You will find in the volume many startling facts which, while they may be known to the few, are not known generally. That they are facts we have established beyond question of doubt."

Child Welfare Issue

"One matter which seemed to call for attention was juvenile delinquency, or summed up in a broader term from the affirmative point of view, child welfare. We have found that the system or organization has been grossly delinquent in the handling of this subject, and that at the bottom of this neglect is found politics."

The financial aspects of the situation have also been given careful attention as well as our clumsy form of municipal government. That there is waste of money goes without saying.

"You have asked the scope of our work. We do not go into state politics, except as they affect municipal affairs. But there are two matters now before the Legislature which we think do affect us as a city, and we are now actively supporting them. One is the question of the referendum on woman suffrage, the other the matter of a new city charter. We are bending our energies to have them accomplished facts."

"In a way, however, our activities have a bearing on the national situation, as in our limited sphere we are working toward the betterment of the foreign-born population and their children with the object of promoting a better assimilation of American ideals and the Americanization of these classes."

CLEVELAND BUDGET FOUND TO BE LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—That Cleveland, Ohio, was operating at an annual expense \$6,000,000 lower than Detroit, Michigan, was verified by George Engel, city controller of Detroit, who has been conducting an investigation in the Ohio city.

Striking differences were found in the operation of almost all municipal departments, according to the city controller's report. The cost of cleaning Detroit streets is twice that of Cleveland, but Cleveland, it was said, has no alleys such as are the cause of much litter in Detroit. Detroit paid \$440,000 last year for recreation work; Cleveland has no recreation commission and spent only \$12,000. Cleveland has no medical college, Mr. Engel pointed out in explaining the wide difference in educational budgets.

SIX CANDIDATES IN MEXICAN FIELD

Two of President Carranza's
Cabinet Among Those Who
Hope to Succeed Him

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Six candidates are in the field for the presidency of Mexico at the election in July, 1920, despite President Carranza's request that politics be put aside for the present, according to advices from Mexico City. Mr. Carranza is not eligible for reelection, under the Constitution, but two members of his Cabinet plan to run.

The candidates are Gen. Alvaro Obregón, Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, Gen. Salvador Alvarado, Luis Cabrera, Felix Palavicini and Aguirre Berlanga. General Obregón is the only officer who has defeated Villa. He has retired from the fray and devoted him-

self to agriculture in the State of Sonora. It is reported that he is more friendly toward the United States than formerly.

General Gonzalez directed the operations which resulted recently in the killing of the bandit Zapata. He is friendly toward the United States.

General Alvarado is known principally for his administration of Yucatán, where he put state socialism into operation. He is the most ardent supporter of President Carranza of the three military men named.

Mr. Cabrera, appointed Secretary of Finance recently, has been hostile to the United States, but he has publicly stated recently that his views have changed and he does not now consider the United States a foe of Mexico.

Mr. Palavicini is the editor of El Universal and was pro-ally throughout the war.

Mr. Berlanga, as Minister of the Interior, has charge of all the electoral machinery. He is reported to have been strongly pro-German during the war.

COAL SHIPMENTS BELOW LAST YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anthracite Bureau of Information reports that the shipments of anthracite for March were 3,938,908 tons, exceeding the short month of February by only 66,996 tons, or less than 2 per cent, and showing a decrease, in comparison with the figures for March last year of 46 per cent.

The bureau says this decrease is due to the holding off of consumers and dealers in making purchases, because of the anticipation of a possible price reduction on April 1. It is said that the statement issued recently by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania has done much to correct this impression, and a decided improvement has already been noted in April business.

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WEEK OF DEBATES
IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Among Other Measures, Deputies Vote Gratuity of 250 Francs, With Further Sums, to Soldiers on Demobilization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Recently the French Chamber devoted the whole day to important discussions of two practical laws, which all the deputies found much less amusing than so-called political turns. In the morning the question turned upon the best manner of protecting commercial property against the rapacious appetites of landlords. At the end of a lease, the landlord has the unfortunate habit of raising the rent, and he is all the more exacting when the tenant has done much in the way of improvement. There is a great shortage of commercial premises at the present time and the landlord can always bring forward a competitor or some important enterprise which wishes to start a shop on a big scale.

Landlords and Tenants

Mr. Maurice Sibille emphasized the gravity of changing the laws concerning landlords and tenants. He did not deny that many abuses were committed by landlords who profit by the expiration of the lease to impose new charges upon their commercial tenants, and even sometimes come to an understanding with their competitors; but these abuses, he said, only existed in large towns and they were not sufficient to necessitate a law which would deprive the landlord of the right of letting the premises during a fixed period of time, by obliging him to notify his conditions three months ahead. This would result in many costly law-suits.

Mr. Puech, who assumed the defense of the small-tradesman, said that acts of absolute brigandage were committed by the landlords. After further discussion, the debate was adjourned until the morning.

A bill enabling a special account to be opened for the exchange of German money in the possession of French prisoners of war and of the inhabitants of the liberated districts and Alsace-Lorraine was then ratified.

Mr. Ernest Lafont vainly asked to be informed under what régime Alsace-Lorraine actually existed: was it incorporated militarily or was it incorporated with France, and the whole debate seemed to turn upon the practical difficulties which arose from the return of the reconquered provinces to the mother country.

A bill which has been agreed to by the commissions of Insurance, Social Protection, and the Army Budget, concerning the demobilization gratuity was discussed by the Chamber. The bill proposes that a sum of 250 francs shall be given to every demobilized man who has served at least three months at the front, and for a supplementary gratuity of 15 francs a month for the fighting units. There were two currents of opinion in regard to this bill—some accepting the law as proposed, others claiming that a distinction should be made between combatants and non-combatants.

Gratuity to Soldiers

Mr. André Paisant, reporter, in the name of the three commissions put forward the reasons which had decided them not to make this distinction. He took the case of a man who had been separated from his home which had been devastated. He would be obliged to reconstruct it. No matter who he might be, nor from whence he might come, this man would be obliged to start life over again. Combatant or non-combatant, he would find himself faced by the same difficulties. Besides, he asked, how was it possible to make a distinction? Mr. Paisant said that all the letters received from poilus demanded that the 250 francs should be allotted to all soldiers indiscriminately.

After much further discussion the bill, as finally carried after a long, agitated, and noisy sitting, provided for a gratuity of 250 francs to be paid to all soldiers of the war with a further sum of 20 francs a month for each year of the war for combatants and 15 francs a month for non-combatants.

The Senate recently continued and concluded the debate initiated by Mr. Chéron on the measures that should be adopted to eradicate the excessive cost of living. Mr. Boret, the Food Controller, indicated the remedies which he considers practicable at the present moment, viz: the progressive disappearance of the policy of restrictions by a better division of food throughout the country and the prompt suppression of taxes on food. He pointed

out that it had been suggested that importations should be increased; but that the difficulty was that of freight and exchange.

Amid much applause the Minister concluded by saying: "The French people, especially agriculturists, have given proof of great initiative during the war; this must be acknowledged and we must try to help them."

Mr. Collard, Minister of Labor, explained the organization of Labor, and tried to answer the questions addressed to him on this subject. He declared that since 1916 the government had applied itself to the task of finding occupation for workmen on their demobilization. One hundred and ninety-two departmental and communal offices had been created; in 1918, 250,000 workmen and 32 agriculturists had been placed, amongst whom were 47,000 disabled and freshly trained men. One hundred and twenty-three schools had been founded for the reeducation of disabled men, but of 17,000 disabled men only 700 were agriculturists.

Question of Labor

During the war, 180,000 foreigners and 147,000 natives from the colonies had been employed in war factories; but measures were now being taken to replace foreign labor with French. Mr. Collard said he had solved and avoided many disputes. He thought it would be necessary to extend the workmen's and peasants' Labor pensions and to insure the protection of children. As far as the eight-hour day was concerned, the employers admitted it in general, but asked for a little delay so as to improve the machinery.

Mr. de Monzie then made a very witty and interesting speech on the methods which French bureaucracy employed for reorganizing the economic life of the country. He made fun of Mr. Loucheur over his proposal to improve the exchange by reducing importation while he depreciated it by maintaining the high cost of living.

The orator then amused the Chamber by citing all the decrees and circulars which obliged the unfortunate contractors to pass through an interminable number of bureaux and ministries before being able to undertake the smallest enterprise, especially in the case of mining affairs. Mr. Loucheur was rather nonplused by these criticisms, but, nevertheless, admitted that the whole business was very complicated.

Mr. de Monzie went on to say that he wondered where the 2,000,000,000 francs that had been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction would go. In his opinion it should be employed to help industries that had suffered by the war.

Mr. Clementel, Minister of Commerce and Industry, replied to Mr. de Monzie and justified the policy pursued during the war as regards the international exchange. When the submarine war threatened the Allies, he said, France was obliged to come to an arrangement with England to assure itself sufficient alimentation. This arrangement was still more necessary when the transportation of 300,000 Americans a month had to be undertaken. England was constrained to reduce its importation of wheat. In this manner the Allies realized unity of command. There was even a moment when Mr. Thierry, Minister of Finance, declared that he would not be able to assure payments if France did not suppress all importation, and this statement closed a very animated debate.

TEMPERANCE ACT AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—The hotel men of this city have decided to ask the government to submit but one question in the proposed amendment of the Ontario Temperance Act, that question to be, "Are you in favor of light wine and beer being sold over the counter?" Many of the temperance people also favor but one direct question, "Are you in favor of prohibition?" Instead of the four announced by the Premier, Sir William Hearst. The ballot framed by the government is thought by many to be confusing. It reads: "Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act? Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51 per cent alcohol, weight measure, through government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale? Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51 per cent alcohol, weight measure, in standard hotels in local municipalities that by majority vote favor such sale, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale? Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through government agencies, and amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?"

HOW SOVIET RULE
WORKS IN RUSSIA

Former Russian Officer Escapes From Red Army and Tells of the Present Chaotic Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Russian News Office

PARIS, France—After being impressed into the service of the Bolshevik Red Army and forced to act as an aviator over the lines of the armies opposed to the Bolsheviks, a former Russian officer brought his machine down near Ufa with his passenger, a Bolshevik commissary, and joined the enemy.

In the course of conversations he gave some graphic accounts of the disorder and chaos reigning in Russia under the Bolsheviks. "Everything in Russia," he declared, "is requisitioned and rationed; there are no more private shops, all being Soviet shops, where articles can only be bought with tickets which are given only to good Bolsheviks. The upper classes have been able to exist only by selling their jewels, etc., to Jews at ridiculous prices. Every one has to be a Bolshevik or be shot by the special battalion of Chinese recruited from coolies who had been brought to the Murman coast for labor. The population of Petrograd, which was before the war some 2,000,000, has now been reduced to about 700,000.

Bolsheviks in Clover
"The soldiers are well fed and clothed and very highly paid, receiving 300 rubles a month, and 10 rubles a day as field allowance. After the taking of any town there is a bonus all round. Thus, at the taking of Perm, every one was given 500 rubles and after Kazan 1000 rubles. Lenin's money is being printed as fast as the presses can work. The peasants, however, refuse to accept it as currency; they want only the old Tzar money. They are very much opposed to the Bolsheviks, and a precautionary rule is now followed that no party of Red Guards may enter a village under 10 in number. The peasants want a Tzar back."

"Lenin is the controlling force of the whole movement and is an anarchist pure and simple. Trotsky runs the army, and does not always see eye to eye with Lenin and favors a return to the old system of saluting. He finds that some of the Bolshevik theories do not work in practice. Discipline in the Red Army consequently is very strict; with every regiment there is a commissary who has absolute power in the regiment. Moreover a strong secret police organization is carried on chiefly by Jews. The railways work extremely badly owing to lack of fuel and the employees always having meetings and stopping work; it is thought that they will cease running altogether soon."

War Prisoners in Red Army

"The Bolshevik ranks are being swelled by the return of Russian prisoners from Germany. Their only hope of being able to get a living is by joining the Red Army. It is estimated that only about one-tenth of that army fights because it wants to, the remaining nine-tenths fighting because they have to, in order to live at all. The Bolsheviks hope for a world revolution, otherwise they know they are playing a losing game."

"Churches have been turned into dancing halls and the priests have nearly all been killed. No one goes to church except the intelligentsia. Chelapine, the singer, wears a red shirt and goes about singing revolutionary songs to the troops."

The aviator further states that bread in Moscow costs 100 rubles a pound, and one potato 7 rubles.

CANADIAN EXPORT CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—During the last few days Sir Thomas White, the acting Premier, has been conferring with packers and millers to arrange credits

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for financing the exports of meat, wheat, and flour to Great Britain. Arrangements have been made whereby 40,000,000 pounds of frozen beef now in Canada will be purchased by Great Britain. This meat was ordered before the war and canceled when the armistice was signed, although a moral obligation was admitted on the part of Great Britain. That country, however, will now accept the huge supply originally ordered.

NATIONAL AIMS OF
TZECH SOCIALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Tzecho-Slovak delegation to the recent international labor and socialist conference at Berne presented the following memorandum to the conference:

"The Tzecho-Slovak State, so far as it consists of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, is not a new state, for it existed several centuries before Austria. The Tzecho State independence was violently destroyed by the Hapsburgs who were in the service of papal Rome and who subjected the Tzechs to foreign domination."

"By the defeat of German and Austro-Hungarian militarism and imperialism during this war, the Tzecho-Slovak people obtained their right to self-determination. We have achieved the restoration of our independence against the will of the Hapsburgs and German democracy which up to the last moment supported the war policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government. Politically the self-determination of nations means the right of each nation to its own state. A vital necessity of a state is a geographically and economically united territory."

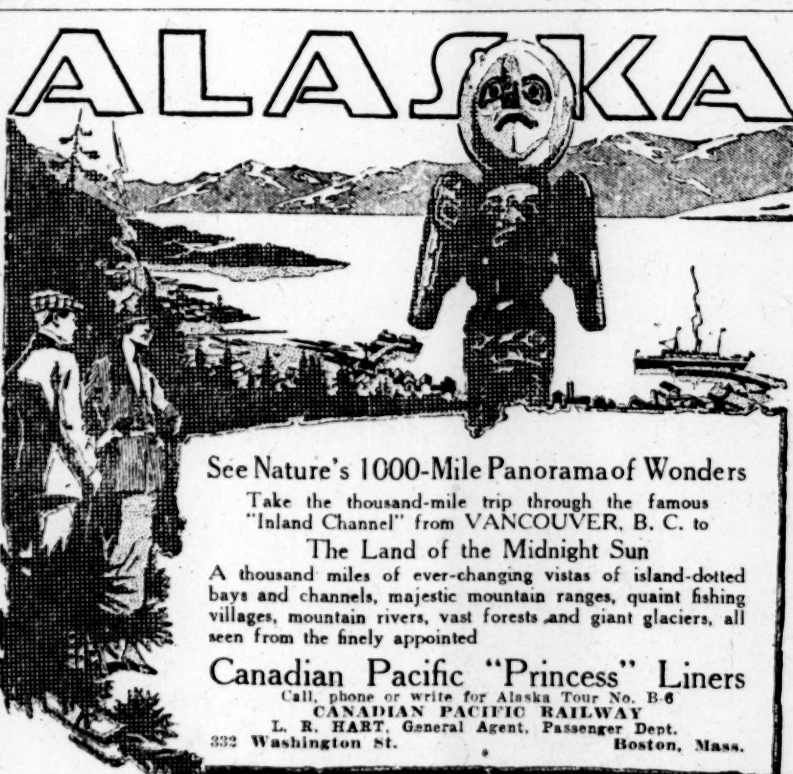
"The parts of Bohemia which the Germans call 'German Bohemia' belonged to the Tzecho State for more than a thousand years, forming geographically, economically, and politically an integral part of it. So-called 'German Bohemia' is not German, for it is inhabited also by the Tzecho population. Those parts to which the Germans came as colonists were originally purely Tzecho. When the Hapsburgs violently destroyed the Tzecho State independence, they started with the help of German capitalism forcibly to Germanize the Tzecho lands. In 'German Bohemia' German capitalists forced the Tzecho workers to send their children to German schools. Similarly the Tzecho, economically dependent, population was forcibly Germanized as German. Thus the statistics on which the Germans rely were falsified, and are therefore of no value. But in spite of all violence the Germans did not succeed in exterminating the Tzecho population: there are hundreds of thousands of Tzechs living in 'German Bohemia.'"

"The Germans have their state, and if there are some insignificant fragments of the German nation living in another state, this state cannot be crippled in its existence and unity by the carrying out of the German fragments. There are about half a million Tzechs living in Vienna, and we do not ask them for our state, knowing well that they have to content themselves with the rights of minority. It should be the same with the German minority in Bohemia."

"We cannot therefore allow the incorporation of the so-called 'German Bohemia' either in Germany or German Austria."

"The fears of violation of the German minority on the part of the Tzechs are ill-founded. The Tzecho Socialist parties are guaranteeing the German minority full political and linguistic rights of minority, and are ready to cooperate with the German workers living in the Tzecho-Slovak State."

"For the Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Democratic Party: R. Belyne, A. Hampl, A. Nemec, E. Tayerle. For the Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Party: Dr. E. Franke."



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DEMOCRACY GAINS
VICTORY IN SWEDEN

Democratic Ideas Have Progressed Swiftly, the Riksdag Passing Woman Suffrage and Electoral Reforms

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In Sweden, as in all the other countries of the world, a battle has been raging between the democratic view and the autocratic one as represented by Germany. But for those that have only been distant onlookers of that struggle, the opinion that the sympathies of Sweden have for the most part been with Germany has generally prevailed. This, however, is not the case, although it is readily acknowledged that the German party has done everything to foster these sympathies, but the great majority of the Swedish people has not succumbed to the influence of the German idea. That Sweden has been in a difficult position, perhaps more difficult than can be surmised by the outsider, is true, and that the country should have been able to solve this problem as it has done so much to the credit of the Swedish people. Anyone who has followed and seen the difficulties that have had to be overcome is able to appreciate those men who have led the destinies of Sweden during the past years. The names of Branting and Edén will certainly stand out in the history of the country. Branting, the creator and leader of the Swedish Social Democracy, may be said to deserve the greater merit, but Edén, the Prime Minister in the present Cabinet and leader of the Liberal Party, must share the honors.

Pro-German Internal Forces

Ever since the beginning of the war, and, one can almost say until Germany's defeat in the fall of 1918, Sweden has often been hard pressed by internal forces whose one object has been to side with Germany. But it may be asked, how is it possible that Sweden has not been able rightly to judge Germany, and that so many have sympathized with her? The explanation is easily found. First of all, there is the reasonable explanation of the danger from Russia, because for many years Russia, through its expansive politics, its system of espionage in Sweden, and its tyrannical policy in Finland, has given constant cause for suspicion and fear, and this fear, encouraged by that admirer of Germany, Dr. Sven Hedin, through his "Warnings," added fuel to the flame in some circles. Therefore, when the war broke out and Russia became the enemy of Germany it was the fear of Russia that determined Sweden's policy, and this fear obscured the right judgment of the situation to such an extent that every endeavor was made to explain away every moral transgression of Germany.

That England and France, both democratic countries, could be allied with Russia seemed inexplicable. But it was not only the fear of Russia that determined this policy—there were other reasons. Ever since the commencement of the ferry-traffic between Germany and Sweden, trade relations had become much more lively, and as Germany was a good market for Swedish products, Sweden endeavored more and more to obtain new connections in that direction, rather than with England or America. Without knowing it many Swedes, therefore, were influenced by German thoughts and ideas. The military men of Sweden took as their model the German military system. The organiza-

tion of the German Empire stood to them for method and order. The successes of that Empire in trade and industry were admired without the ability to discern that the German system only made use of these "good qualities" in order to attain its object—world power for Germany.

But even if there were a party working in the interests of the Germans, the great majority of the people—the Liberal and the Social-Democratic parties—had a clear perception of things and did not allow itself to be mesmerized by the German view. This was shown in the vote of censure passed on the Hammarskjöld government, when by its policy all trade relations with England and America were rendered impossible, and the conservative government which succeeded Hammarskjöld's did not remain long in power, but was compelled to resign as a consequence of the Luxemburg affair, and was succeeded by the Liberal Socialistic government with Professor Edén as Prime Minister, which still remains in office.

Liberal Socialistic Government

From the moment it came into power, supported by the Liberal and Socialist parties in the Riksdag, it can be said that Sweden began to follow the path which has led to the purely democratic system of government she at present possesses. That this development has not been without opposition from the Conservative Party is self-evident. Endeavors have been made to overthrow this government. The strongest attack was made in the winter of 1918, when the government refused to send help to the White Party in Finland in its struggle with the Red Party. If assistance had been sent, Sweden would undoubtedly have been drawn into the war on the side of Germany, and, although this was never mentioned, it was clearly understood by all who had followed the policy of the German Party, that this was the object of the campaign. The victory of democratic ideas in

Sweden has progressed swiftly during the past year, and the final victory was won, when, in December, 1918, the autumn session of the Riksdag passed a purely democratic election bill and a woman suffrage bill.

Even if many difficulties have had to be overcome and if the struggle has sometimes raged hotly, the democratic development in Sweden, in comparison with other countries, has progressed quietly and with dignity, and the composure and self-control of the Social-Democratic Party of the Swedish people must be acknowledged.

AMERICAN POTATOES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The action of the United States Army authorities in throwing upon the market in British Columbia for sale, by tender, 7674 tons of locally produced potatoes which were purchased some time ago for supplying American troops, but which, with the cessation of hostilities, will not be shipped south, has created a stir among growers in this Province. With many of the farmers still in possession of a considerable portion of last year's crop this sudden throwing upon the market of such a large supply without any guarantee of price but to be sold to the highest bidder, has created apprehension among the growers as to what will be the result on prices. The Hon. E. D. Barrow, the provincial Minister of Agriculture, has been conferring with Coast Markets Commissioner Abbott, especially in regard to the grading of the supplies about to be sold on the open market. Under the provincial regulations potatoes must be graded before sold, and the work of doing this in connection with upward of 7000 tons is a heavy responsibility. Strong representations have been made to the government by growers who seek to prevent anything in the nature of dumping, which they claim will mean that the bottom will be knocked out of the market.

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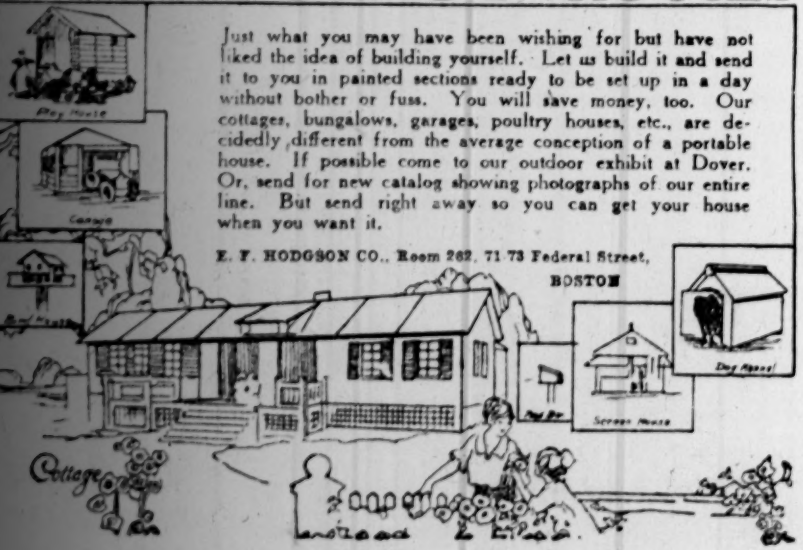
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NATIONAL CONGRESS IS HELD IN PARIS

Three Hundred Federations Meet for the Purpose of Promoting Common National Ideals Aroused During the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A fine manifestation of the powerful union which was welded in France during the war for the establishment of a common national ideal has been given by the National French Congress, held recently in Paris. More than 300 of the leading French associations, representing no less than 12,000,000 persons, took part in the congress. Delegations from the associations of soldiers, of disabled soldiers, and so forth were present, as well as representatives of those groups for patriotic propaganda whose efforts during the war have been so efficient, such as the Ligue Civique, Ligue Française, and the Conférence au Village.

The first assembly of the congress was devoted to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, and was presided over by Mr. Jules Siegfried, deputy of Havre, and president of the Union of the Societies of Alsace-Lorraine, which were all represented. Mr. Bonnet, president of the Committee of the Left Bank of the Rhine, was the first to speak. After having explained the aim of the congress, he expressed in eloquent terms the necessity of maintaining national unity and social peace.

Common Action Advocated

"To this congress," declared Mr. Bonnet, "there have adhered 300 federations, leagues, and committees, which number more than 12,000,000 members. It is the first time that such a group has been constituted for common action in our country, and never was its necessity more imperative. Without distinction of classes, beliefs, or opinions, many amongst you have fought in the trenches to repulse the invader. A just, durable, and inexorable peace must now be dictated to him. You are assembled here to examine its conditions, and are thus giving an example and accomplishing a duty."

"The future peace treaty will regulate for many years to come the structure of Europe and of the world, the fate of France, its social and economic status. You wish to stimulate the French Government and so help it to get the claims of France accepted by the allied nations; this ambition does you much honor."

Mr. Bonnet then broached the question of the guarantees which are indispensable if France and the world are to be protected against the return of German imperialism. The congress next studied the question of the Sarre Basin, and the delegates of the Alsatian and Lorraine associations declared that both Sarrelouis and Landau should be restored to France for economic and moral reasons. This proposition was unanimously adopted by the congress which listened attentively to General Humbel, delegate of the Anti-Germanic Union of France, who read his report on the military guarantees which should be taken on the Rhine. From this report it appears clearly that, in order definitely to avoid the prospects of another invasion, it is necessary to exclude Germany from the left bank of the Rhine, which river can become a really efficient barrier only if a body of forces is organized on the right bank of the Rhine.

General Humbel concluded his report by proposing that Switzerland should follow the example of Belgium and renounce her neutrality; it was moreover suggested that the German station of Basel should be suppressed, as it has no better reason for existence than the French station of Colmar.

navin which was suppressed at the demand of the Swiss, and that Switzerland should also renounce the advantages it claims to derive from the treaties concerning the regions of Chablais, Faucigny, and Gex.

If Switzerland Were Not Neutral

As compensation, Switzerland should receive a vast stretch of land on the right bank of the Rhine, extending from the west of Waldshut to Dingsdorf, on Lake Constance, to the north of the town of the same name. This would allow her to build on her own soil the projected canal which is to connect Constance and Basel. The confederation would moreover receive authorization to annex a portion of the Vorarlberg, according to the desires expressed by the population of that district, and thus its frontier would be consolidated by a strong mountainous barrier. "These conventions," concluded General Humbel, "could but help to liberate Switzerland from German domination, while favoring an entente with France and the League of Nations."

The congress adopted the report of General Humbel. At its second meeting, the national congress dealt with the question of the reparations and indemnities to be exacted from Germany. The meeting adopted the resolution that the establishments possessed by Germans in France, in Alsace, and in Lorraine, should be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of regions irretrievably destroyed by war, as compensation for their expropriation. It was moreover resolved that in all the devastated regions the enemy should be compelled to make restitution in kind, and within a very short time, for all that he had taken and destroyed in France.

It was also decided that the congress would oppose the recognition of the "imperial German Republic," or negotiations with the government of Berlin and of Weimar, while condemning the union of Austro-Germans with Germany.

One of the most important of the many resolutions adopted by the delegates of the National French Congress, who voice the opinion of one-third of the population of France, was that "there should not be a reduction in Germany's armament, but a complete disarmament of that country. The mines and works of the Ruhr should be taken as pledges and worked by France until the indemnity owed by the Central Empires was entirely repaid."

As can be seen by all the above resolutions, the National French Congress, representing an important part of the whole population of France, knows what it wishes and expresses its desires with frankness. It is, moreover, resolved to see that France shall speak authoritatively at the decisive sittings of the Peace Conference.

SOME FRENCH ROAD STATISTICS

PARIS, France.—Some interesting statistics regarding French roads and their upkeep in war time have recently been issued by Mr. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works. The motor transport of the armies tried the roads to the utmost and necessitated the employment in the army zone from August, 1914, to August, 1915, of labor averaging 27,000 men, of whom 4,500 were civilians. From August, 1915, to August, 1916, the figures increased to 41,750 men, of whom 7,400 were civilians; from August, 1916, to August, 1917, to 65,500 men, including 7,500 civilians; from August, 1917, to August, 1918, the figures were 78,200, 9,600 being civilians and 51,000 prisoners of war; from August, 1918, to December, 1918, the numbers were 70,500 men, 9,850 civilians and 4,300 prisoners of war. Materials employed for the upkeep of the roads attained the following gigantic proportions: From August, 1914, to December, 1918, 5,305,000 tons were carried by rail; 1,171,000 tons by waterways; 993,000 tons by sea; in the army zone, 19,762,800 tons were obtained from quarries. Total, 27,231,800 tons.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS ON DRINK QUESTION

Thomas E. Varley Replies to Statements by Father W. J. Lockington on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Statements made by Father W. J. Lockington, S. J., in relation to prohibition in the United States, have been replied to by a correspondent who had cabled to the Governor of Kansas and received a reply denying the truth of a statement attributed to "a leading American newspaper."

Father Lockington said that Australia had a population of only 5,000,000, yet there had been 57,000 arrests for drunkenness in a year and the drink bill amounted to nearly £300,000 a week. To his mind, however, prohibition was a short-sighted reform, and the congregation which he was addressing must be careful lest they brought in evils greater than those already existing. Prohibition, he said, induced greater evils than the open sale of drink. Cardinal Gibbons had referred to prohibition as a natural catastrophe and a long step backward. Roman Catholic Archbishop Messmer of America, forbade the priests in his archdiocese to allow the making of prohibition speeches. A leading American newspaper had pointed out that the almost inevitable result would be a marked increase in the growth of the drug habit.

Replying to this address by the Jesuit father, Mr. Thomas E. Varley wrote as follows in the Argus of Melbourne:

"On reading the report of Father Lockington's speech I cabled to the late Governor of Kansas as follows: 'Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.'

"Persistent statements prohibition increases drug habit. Cable brief information. Mail proofs."

"I selected this State out of the 29 prohibition states because there I have seen a community larger than Victoria actually living under prohibition; also, Kansas went dry in 1880, and for many years there has been strict enforcement. The generation which first adopted prohibition has mostly passed away, and their children have had the opportunity to undo the work of their fathers, had they desired to do so. Also, 35 years is surely sufficient time to develop the drug habit foretold by the prophetic newspaper. Today I received a cable message as follows:

"Records in Kansas and throughout country show prohibition decreases drug habit. Liquor creates desire for drugs."

"ARTHUR CAPPER, Senator Elect, U. S. A."
"HENRY J. ALLEN, Governor."

"Senator Capper, besides being former state Governor, is also pro-

prietor of the Topeka Capital, the largest daily paper in the capital city. I need not comment on the cabled reply. It will be noticed that this cabled message bears a double signature—former Governor Capper and present Governor Allen."

PROFITEERING IN INDIA COMBATED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Considerable interest has been aroused in a recent announcement by Sir Edward Gait, Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa, relative to the steps recently taken by the government of that province to counter the unscrupulous profiteering which was being indulged in by cloth dealers, mostly Marwaris, at the expense of the poor. It has already been narrated how, in order to minimize the distress which was being felt as the result of the huge depreciation of cotton cloth all over India, the government arranged that what was to be called standard cloth should be made by certain of the Bombay mills at a certain price. The effect of these measures, together with the unexpected collapse of the war, was to bring about a heavy fall of prices in the presidency towns. No such fall occurred in the country districts, however, the cloth dealers evidently feeling that they were remote from pressure of public opinion, and could manipulate prices as they liked.

Here, however, they failed to reckon with the Behar Government, which stepped in and purchased several million yards of cloth, which were sold locally at prices varying from 30 to 40 per cent below the market rate. It is estimated that this stroke has saved the people of Behar from a loss of several lakhs of rupees.

In view of the success which has attended the intervention of the Behar and Orissa Government, the Punjab and the United Provinces have each called for more than 2000 bales of standard cloth, to be supplied to the peasantry at a fixed price, and the government of India has accordingly decided to bring the provisions of the Cotton Cloth Act, 1918, into immediate effect. Under this act, the cotton mills can be required to allot the output of a certain percentage of their looms to the standard cloth. For the present this percentage has been fixed at 5.

LIQUOR MEMORIAL TO CONFERENCE

Purpose Is to Establish International Bureau and Protect "Child Races" From Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Anti-Saloon League of America through its officially appointed delegates who have come to Paris, has presented to the Peace Conference far-reaching proposals regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The committee of the Anti-Saloon League, which has the matter in charge and has been putting the proposals into form, consists of the Rev. Bishop James Cannon Jr., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) and chairman of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America; the Hon. L. B. Musgrove of Alabama and the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Carre of Tennessee. The memorial of the committee is as follows:

"The undersigned officially appointed representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which league represents the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States of America, respectfully request the Peace Conference to take affirmative action on the following points:

Prohibition for Native Races

"1. To provide for the complete and effective prohibition of the liquor traffic among those native races to which the Peace Conference will not accord the right to determine their own form of government, such prohibition to apply to all persons living within the territory inhabited by these native races."

"2. To provide that no nation to which the Peace Conference accords the right of self-government shall be limited in any respect in its right to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or importation of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs so that it will be impossible for any foreign government under the guise of any form of treaty agreement to impose upon any free people such traffic contrary to the expressed will of the people concerned."

"3. To provide for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic within the

Republic of Liberia inasmuch as the liquor traffic in that republic, owing to its location, is exceedingly destructive in its effects upon the native races of the adjacent countries.

"4. To provide for the establishment and maintenance, upon a thoroughly efficient basis, of an international bureau for thorough scientific investigation and publication of all the facts concerning the effects of the liquor traffic upon the physical, economic, and moral welfare of the nations of the world. The expense involved in the maintenance of such an international bureau shall be met by the League of Nations under the direction of which the bureau shall carry on its work."

Memorial Being Considered

The Peace Conference already has the memorial under consideration. The proposition regarding the protection of native races has been made the subject of additional representations by the Native Races Committee of London, through its secretary, Mr. A. E. Blackburn, who went to Paris for that purpose.

Speaking about the reasons for this action, Bishop Cannon, head of the American delegation, says:

"The child races of the world should be protected and not exploited by sinister interests. The American people cannot understand why a nation can be self-determining and not be allowed to settle its own policy regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Moreover, the effort to protect adequately native races will be difficult as long as Liberia is permitted to debase the native tribes contiguous to its borders. This little republic should not be permitted to nullify the wishes of the great powers of the earth who desire to protect these peoples. The most far-reaching proposal is that for the establishment of a bureau which will investigate, study, and publish their findings as to the effects of the liquor traffic. The advocates of prohibition are willing and anxious to submit their program to the acid test of scientifically ascertained facts."

ZIONISTS MEET AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the conference of Zionist delegates from allied and neutral countries held in London there were 60 delegates representing Palestine, the United Kingdom, the United States, South Africa, Australia, Russia, Poland, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Egypt, Tunis, Greece and Argentina. It was the first Zionist conference representative of many countries which has been held since the war and it was very largely due to the facilities provided by the British Government that the gathering was rendered possible.

Mr. Sokoloff and Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist delegates to the Peace Conference, came over from Paris, and they and Dr. Schmarya Levin presided successively on the three days of the conference. Mr. Sokoloff and Dr. Weizmann delivered comprehensive reports on the position of the Zionist question and upon the demands to be submitted to the Peace Conference on behalf of the Zionist organization for the constitution of Palestine as a Jewish national home. The principal of these demands are that Great Britain shall be appointed mandatory power over Palestine, and that within the historic boundaries of Palestine there shall be established such political, economic and cultural conditions as shall insure the development of the Jewish national home into an autonomous commonwealth. Mr. Julius Simon submitted a scheme for the future working of the Zionist organization, with particular reference to the immigration into and colonization of Palestine. The conference appointed seven committees to deal with each of the following questions: political, finance, colonization, immigration, education, national rights and organization.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Important Factors Favorably Influence Industrial and Financial Sentiment—Victory Liberty Loan Announcement

Expectation that the peace treaty will soon be signed, announcement of the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan, and a growing feeling that the world is on the threshold of wonderful industrial activity, served to inspire new confidence in industrial and financial circles this week. There has been little tangible evidence of better things, industrially speaking, in the United States, or in most other countries, but the man of broad vision is the optimist today. It is believed that in the course of the next half year general sentiment will have undergone such an improvement that one will wonder if there ever had been any pessimists anywhere. The stock market has again lived up to its reputation in discounting future events. The advances made by various active issues during the last few months have been marked. Recessions have occurred from time to time, but they were not any more severe than usually occur in a bull market.

Specialties in Favor

It is true that as a general thing the standard issues have not yet felt the upward impulse. The railroads, particularly, have been lagging. This is accounted for by the unfavorable earnings showing in most instances. The industrial and specialties, however, have been very prominent. Some of them have enjoyed remarkable advances. Million share days have been frequent this month. Buying of securities for cash is reported to be very heavy. Dealers in lots of less than 100 shares report the largest business they have done in years. The motor shares have lately become conspicuous. The big business in prospect for these companies is the basis for the favorable consideration in which these issues are held.

Victory Loan Announcement

Favorable comment was heard in the Street over the terms of the new Victory Loan officially announced by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. The opinion most general was that the issue would be well over-subscribed because of its attractiveness for all classes of investors. Probably the most pleasing feature in connection with the Victory Loan, aside from the rate, was the amount of the loan. The Street had been led to believe that the government would ask for \$6,000,000,000, and the amount set by Secretary Glass is \$4,500,000,000, or 25 per cent below the anticipated figure. The rate of interest is considered so attractive that the banks will not be obliged to take up the bulk of the loan, and the statement that this will be the last of the government offerings indicates that hereafter business will proceed without interruption from government campaigns for money.

A Favorable Factor

The fact that allotments are to be made only up to \$4,500,000,000 also was accepted as a favorable factor which would insure against the likelihood of anyone taking more of the notes than actually desired. Subscribers up to and including \$10,000 will be allotted in full, and in the event of an over-subscription, allotments for larger amounts will be on a graduated scale, similar to that adopted in connection with the first Liberty Loan.

There are now outstanding more than \$4,500,000,000 in United States certificates of deposit, so that the banks will simply turn over the certificates for the new notes which will be distributed to the public. Some bond men said they looked for each one of the federal reserve districts to go well over its quota, in which event wide distribution of the issue throughout the country would be assured. In the last three loans subscriptions above the authorized amount were taken, the whole of the latter two, and part of the second. With the completion of the new loan the government will have raised by loans a total in excess of \$21,000,000,000 as the following table shows:

	Authorized	Accepted
1st loan	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
2d loan	2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
3d loan	2,000,000,000	4,176,000,000
4th loan	6,000,000,000	6,932,000,000
5th loan	4,500,000,000	4,500,000,000

Expenditures Declining

One thing is certain, viz., the Treasury Department now has its financial program well formulated or otherwise the new loan would have been for an amount larger than the \$4,500,000,000 asked. It is relying on the twin compensating factors of incoming taxes, borrowings in anticipation of cash, can be regularly made, and on the declining rate of expenditure. It is to be remembered that March expenditures were \$600,000,000 less than in January and only \$200,000,000 above March, 1918. Disbursements of the federal treasury, moreover, for April to date are \$94,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of March, and for regular government expenses are \$50,000,000 less even than a year ago. It was about three months ago that Secretary McAdoo warned that the country could not expect an immediate sharp decrease in government expenditure merely because the armistice had been signed. Plainly the peak, however, is now well past.

Notwithstanding the reduced scale of operations of the Treasury Department, the special deposit account in the federal reserve system has been hovering around the \$1,000,000,000 mark for some time.

WESTERN PACIFIC
COMPENSATION

NEW YORK, New York—The Western Pacific Railroad Company, the first to take such action, will notify the Director-General of Railroads of its unwillingness to accept the government's offer of annual compensation. This action will serve to bring the case before a board of referees, and, possibly, before the Court of Claims.

The railroad control act provides that any road, dissatisfied with the amount of the government's offer, may so state, whereupon it is the duty of the Director-General to notify the Commerce Commission, which shall appoint a board of referees, composed of three members. No limitation is placed on the commission with respect to the complexity of boards of referees. The act further provides that railroads dissatisfied with awards of boards of referees have another appeal to the permanent Court of Claims, the body of last resort.

The certified standard return of Western Pacific was \$1,900,350, and it asked additional compensation which, together with standard return, would bring the annual rental up to \$4,557,195. The government was willing to allow an additional compensation only about \$56,000, representing interest on new equipment.

CUBA AS FUEL
OIL CONSUMER

Sugar Concerns Becoming Greater Users of This Type of Fuel—Substantial Savings Made

NEW YORK, New York—Cuba is expected to furnish an increasingly important market for fuel oil, the use of which is becoming more and more important in the economic development of the island. The big sugar companies were among the first to benefit by its economies.

The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation was one of the pioneers in its use. When the corporation was organized, none of the estates operated on fuel oil. Now 10 of the 17 are equipped for it. The former method was to use bagasse and coal. Bagasse is the dried cane from which the juice has been extracted. Bagasse is still used on the modern estates because its use decreases the necessary amount of other fuel, but coal has been supplanted by fuel oil.

Nine of the 10 estates of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation that burn fuel oil are in the West. It was regarded more important to install its use on those plantations where wood and coal were most expensive. Lugo, in the east, however, is now running on fuel oil, and plans call for the eventual use of fuel oil at all estates. Most oil at present is being supplied by Sinclair interests, and deliveries are being made regularly. Other Mexican companies, it is understood, plan to enlarge their business in Cuba. Coal sells as high in some localities as \$18 a ton for a low quality.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company was another pioneer in the use of fuel oil. Chaparral, Delicias and Tinguaro estates operate on fuel oil and also the Cardenas refinery. The Chaparral railroad also burns oil. Among the less well-known plantations looking into the possibilities of fuel oil are the Central Sugar Corporation, managed by the J. G. White engineering firm. It is estimated that its use by this company will save \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 18

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManus of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour. Chicago, Ill.—R. A. Reynolds and T. Webster of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza. Chicago, Ill.—W. M. Weinstein; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Sidney Levi of Seitz Schwab & Co.; Essex. Cincinnati, Ohio—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox. Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Touraine. Havana, Cuba—Max Ingalls; Essex. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart & Sons; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—George M. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox. New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Sons; Tour. New York, N. Y.—A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St. New York City—C. H. Hinman of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex. Richmond, Va.—C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine. Santiago, Cuba—M. Anuarbe of J. A. Saco, E. Palma and Vidal Hermanos; United States. St. Joseph, Mo.—Spencer Ladd of Battrell Shoe Co.; Avery. St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler & Co.; Touraine. St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. and G. K. Battle of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—E. M. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Touraine. St. Louis, Mo.—E. K. Rouds; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—T. W. Bennett; Tour. St. Louis, Mo.—Otto Matthews of Hamilton & Brown Shoe Co.; Lenox. St. Paul, Minn.—Cris Mies of C. Gotschall Co.; Adams. Toledo, Ohio—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St. LEATHER BUYERS Montreal, Canada—H. Sauve; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

OHIO FUEL & OIL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Ohio Fuel & Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31: Gross income \$1,903,895; expenses, taxes, depreciation, etc., \$1,178,677; net income, \$725,218; dividends, \$320,000; surplus, \$405,218.

BUSINESS MAKING
A GOOD RECOVERY

Good Retail Trade Indicates That Ultimate Consumers Are Well Supplied With Money and Are Freely Spending It

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A review of business conditions in the United States by the First National Bank of Boston, in its monthly letter, throws a favorable light upon the situation. It says in part:

The recovery in domestic business is progressing along normal lines. Retail trade is reported as active to a marked degree, indicating that the ultimate consumers have money and are spending it. Wholesalers and jobbers in some lines report an increased volume of orders, and there has been a perceptible improvement in the demand for raw materials. Manufacturers, many of whom are operating their plants to only partial capacity, are experiencing a gain, evidenced by a somewhat freer inflow of orders. The outlook is encouraging, as there is good ground for belief that the activity in retail trade will be reflected before long in all lines.

Export Trade Hampered

Just now there is a considerable amount of unemployment, and fears have been expressed that this will result in the capturing of our markets by England and other countries. Unemployment in England, however, is much more pronounced than here, and business in the United States has made greater progress in the transition to a peace basis than is evident abroad. Export trade is hampered at present by several factors, but the world is dependent upon the United States for a large portion of its supplies, and will necessarily purchase here again as in the past, and probably in larger volume as soon as it is in a position to receive and pay for our products.

The government's forecast of the wheat crop indicates a harvest of 837,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, the largest ever grown. The spring wheat crop, it is predicted, will reach 225,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. On the basis of the government's fixed price of \$2.26 per bushel, the winter wheat crop will be worth \$1,891,620,000, and if the spring wheat crop should amount to 250,000,000 bushels, the total wheat crop will have a value of \$2,456,000,000. Private estimates are in excess of these figures. Taking the government's figures, we should have an exportable surplus of wheat amounting to nearly 450,000,000 bushels. If we can export this amount at the price fixed, which means a large increase in the volume of shipments over past years, the price-fixing will cost this government nothing; but if not, the government will be forced to take over part of the crop, which will mean a loss that will be assessed against the entire country through taxation.

To Reduce Cotton Acreage

As against this immense increase in wheat acreage is the movement to reduce the acreage of cotton because the present price is unsatisfactory to growers. It is asserted that there will be a reduction of 30 per cent. While cotton is one of the most necessary staples, it is not in the class with foodstuffs, and the growers of this country will have to compete in foreign markets with growers in other parts of the world, to whom the present price may appear more attractive than to growers in the United States.

The resumption of normal business will depend in large measure on our export trade. This is complicated by the fact that many foreign countries already are heavily indebted to us, and will be unable to buy our products heavily unless we purchase their securities or loan them the necessary funds.

ARGENTINA WILL
NOT GIVE CREDIT

NEW YORK, New York—Failure of the Argentine Senate to ratify the agreement to extend a credit of \$200,000,000 to the Entente Powers in Europe is in effect a refusal to sell them large quantities of wheat, meat, corn, oats, and flaxseed on credit. A preliminary official estimate of Argentine crops was for 165,000,000 bushels of wheat, both old and new, as of Jan. 1, available for export. Since that time less than 13,000,000 bushels have been exported.

The report allowed for about 24,000,000 bushels of flaxseed for export, and since that date 2,000,000 bushels have been shipped. Private estimates of corn, which is now being harvested, vary widely, but 200,000,000 bushels for export would be an average of the figures. Weather, however, just now is not favorable to the quality of the crop. In the last year only 31,000,000 bushels were exported.

Whatever grain Argentina refuses to sell Europe on credit must be made up by purchases in the United States and Canada. As these countries have the advantage of the shortest haul, they are the logical sources of supply until Argentina undersells them. For its own reasons, it has refused to do this at present.

NEW CREDITS FOR ALLIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Treasury announces the establishment of new credits for the Allies as follows: Great Britain, \$60,000,000; Rumania, \$5,000,000; and Serbia, \$25,000,000. This raises the total loans of all the Allies to \$9,138,829,000, of which \$4,236,000,000 has gone to Great Britain; \$20,000,000 to Rumania, and \$27,268,000 to Serbia.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Delaware & Hudson has been authorized by the Up-State Public Service Commission to issue \$4,460,000 4 per cent 35-year first refunding mortgage bonds to be sold at not less than 90.

Marked reduction in shipping rates on coal from north Atlantic ports to various European ports has been announced by the United States Shipping Board. The new rates, effective at once, will meet the British shipping competition on this traffic.

There is little activity in the copper market, according to the leading authorities in the trade. Demand is negligible, and although some small inquiries have come to the dealers, it is apparent that the consumers are not willing to place orders at either the 15 1/2 cents quotation of the larger selling agencies or the 15 1/4 cents quotation named by some of the less important dealers.

H. The local raw silk market is active and prices are advancing. The demand is broadening steadily, being no longer confined to spot silk only and near-by delivery, but extending well over the next three months to come. The strong tone of the Yokohama market has contributed greatly to restoring the confidence of buyers and the improved conditions of the broad silk, ribbon, and knitting trade are forcing the silk mills into the market in search of raw material, which is badly needed to keep the looms going.

BIG EARNINGS FOR
AMERICAN CAR CO.Returns for the Twelve Months
Period Best in the Company's
History—Large Gain Is Made
in Working Capital

NEW YORK, New York—The American Car & Foundry Company's pamphlet report will not be made public until June. The company's year ends April 30. Earnings in the fiscal period have been the best in the history of the company. Gross profits and business turned over have exceeded all records. Net applicable to common stock may not surpass the profits of \$30.61 a share returned in the 1917-18 period, due to liberal reserves. But the balance sheet will make interesting reading.

It will reflect the management's well-known conservatism and show a big expansion in liquid assets. There is reason to expect that working capital will approximate \$35,000,000. This would be equal to more than \$58 a share on the \$39,000,000 preferred and \$30,000,000 common, and would compare with net current assets in other years as follows: 1918-19, \$35,000,000; 1917-18, \$32,674,478; 1916-17, \$26,559,182.

Working capital of \$35,000,000 will mean that the corporation has practically doubled this item since May 1, 1914, in addition to paying about \$5,000,000 in common dividends. The junior shares are selling around 92 and yet earnings on the common in the 10 years to April 30, 1918, were about \$120 a share.

Car & Foundry has no funded debt and is one of the few big industrial corporations that has made use of a good part of its war profits to establish a reserve against the payment of common dividends. As of April 30 last this item totaled \$4,800,000, equal to 16 per cent, or two years' dividends. Since then dividends have been paid from earnings. It is expected that the annual report will show another \$2,400,000 added to the reserve, making it \$7,200,000, equal to 24 per cent in all, or three years' dividends.

Negotiations were completed some time ago whereby the company will operate the National Steel Car Company of Canada. Equipment authorities predict that rehabilitation of Canadian railroads during the next two or three years will mean capacity business for the Car & Foundry's new subsidiary. The latter can turn out 6000 to 7000 cars annually.

As regards future earnings and prospects, there would appear to be no reason why American Car & Foundry common should not be considered on a permanent 8 per cent basis.

LITTLE NEW STEEL
BUSINESS IS DONE

NEW YORK, New York—The Iron Age says: While they wait for a final decision of the question whether the government will help or hinder the effort to encourage the buying of iron and steel, producers are doing little new business, and are showing no great concern about the course of prices. Widespread propaganda of the Department of Labor, and in many lines of trade and industry, in behalf of wage and price maintenance, has even robbed an open market of some of its old-time terrors.

Meanwhile ultimate consumers of such products as wire and pipe are in the market with their small needs, which jobbers are passing on to the mills, but nowhere along the line is any stock being accumulated. On what they are selling mills are getting in nearly all cases the prices named at Washington March 20.

The scale of operations is gradually declining. The Steel Corporation's plants in the Chicago district are working at 74 per cent of capacity, compared with 80 per cent in the previous week, some rail orders of 1917 pushed aside by war work being now in process. The United States Steel Corporation's Pittsburgh district mills are also doing better than the average of independent plants. Most of the latter are running at 45 per cent to 50 per cent capacity.

VICTORY LOAN
SUBSCRIPTIONS

Selling Campaign to Be Made Primarily on the 4 3/4 Per Cent Notes Although the 3 3/4s May Be Subscribed For

NEW YORK, New York—Secretary Glass' announcement regarding the Victory Liberty Loan was rather ambiguous, inasmuch as it conveyed the impression, in some quarters, that there was one class of obligations offered, namely, 4 3/4 per cent, but that the notes could be converted subsequently into 3 3/4s, entirely tax-free. In other words, some people think that they can only subscribe in the first place to 4 3/4 per cent notes.

This is not the case. Subscribers will have the option of taking either 4 3/4 per cent notes or 3 3/4 per cent notes, right at the inception of their subscription.

Appeal to Rank and File

The selling campaign, however, is to be made primarily on the 4 3/4 per cent issue, as this will be the obligation which will appeal most to the rank and file of investors. For that reason a certain number of the 4 3/4 per cent definitive notes will be on hand for sale and distribution. As the 3 3/4 per cent notes will appeal more particularly to the large investors there is not the same urgency as regards supplying these definitive notes at once.

As an indication of how well Secretary Glass has judged and timed the announcement of the terms, rates, etc., of the Victory Loan, bankers point to the steadiness of the existing Liberty Loan issues. There has been no significant change in the quotations since the announcement of the new loan. The 3 3/4s of the first Liberty Loan sold off a little at first, but subsequently recovered their position in the market.

Market for New Issue

It was at first thought that the latter would be adversely affected by the 4 3/4 per cent higher interest rate which the new tax-exempt obligations will bear, especially as the new notes, by reason of being limited to a maturity of less than five years, automatically preclude the privilege of conversion which the 3 3/4s otherwise possess. But it must be remembered that the 3 3/4s have an exceptional value, because of their long term. They have still a little more than 13 years to run to the optional date, or they may not be redeemed for 28 years yet.

How closely the Secretary of the Treasury has judged the market for the new issue of Victory Liberty Loan yields, as indicated by the following prices of existing Liberty bonds:

Bond	Price	Yield
3 3/4s	98.75	3.62
4 3/4s	95.50	4.46
2nd 4s	92.75	4.90
1st 4 1/2s	95.60	4.71
2d 4 1/2s	93.72	5.12
3d 4 1/2s	94.64	4.83
4th 4 1/2s	93.80	4.84

*One maturity date.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN
CANADA IS SMALL

OTTAWA, Ontario—The best index of the increasingly satisfactory state of Canadian industry is given in a statement made by the director of employment of the Dominion Government. There are today in Canada only 3 per cent to 4 per cent of skilled workmen out of jobs, as contrasted with 5 per cent to 6 per cent immediately before the war. While letting out of employees since the armistice has been in excess of new hirings until a few weeks ago, the balance is now favorably inclined and another 10 days is expected to see the absorption of idle labor well under way.

Of 14 industrial classes reporting to the government 12 anticipated increases of staff from now on. The other two, the metal trades and lumber, were experiencing a slump of uncertain duration, and passing through a merely seasonal reduction of staffs.

NEW YORK'S PART
IN FOUR LOANS

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve District, in the four previous Liberty loans, was allotted an aggregate quota of \$4,200,000,000. The district subscribed for a total of \$5,896,950,550, and the total bonds allotted amounted to \$4,904,880,700, as follows:

Loan	Quota	Subscription	Allotted
1st loan	\$600	\$1,186,788,400	\$592,987,000
2d loan	900	1,560,453,450	1,151,185,000
3d loan	800	1,114,820,700	1,114,920,700
4th loan	800	2,094,780,000	2,044,778,000
Total	4,200	5,896,950,550	4,904,880,700

*600,000 omitted.

MOTOR DEAL RUMOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is an unconfirmed report that the Henry Ford holdings in the Ford Motor Corporation are about to be acquired by the General Motors Corporation.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Most of the leading stock and produce exchanges were closed yesterday.

Patterson Lumber Co.

White Building
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Wholesale Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lumber

VICTORY WON ON
A WAVE OF OIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"We floated to victory on a wave of oil," said a British admiral in the first enthusiastic moments following the armistice. Just how much truth there is in this statement has just been disclosed by Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, in the yearly statement on the production of gasoline in this country.

In 1916, before the United States entered the war, according to a statement, the production of gasoline was a little short of 50,000,000 barrels. In 1917, when war activity was accelerated by the entry of the United States into the war, the production of gasoline had increased to nearly 65,000,000 barrels, an increase of more than 50,000 barrels a day.

It was thought by many that this must be the peak of American patriotic effort, but in 1918, when the war had assumed even greater proportions, the production of gasoline was more than \$5,000,000 barrels, an increase for the year of more than 17,000,000 barrels. The daily increase for this year over the record-breaking year of 1917 was about 47,000 barrels for each of the 365 days, or almost as much more as the increase of the previous year.

MAY MATURITIES
UNUSUALLY LIGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Corporation maturities in May, 1919, are unusually light, and there will be very few issues of importance to compete with the Victory Loan. The total amount falling due during May is \$32,152,200, compared with \$131,806,800 in April, and \$83,488,490 in May, 1918.

Railroad bonds maturing in May aggregate \$9,622,900, one of the smallest amounts in a decade. Public utilities are the largest items, aggregating \$16,085,500; while industrials total only \$6,439,800.

The largest and most important item falling due in May is the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis 5 per cent notes for \$10,000,000, due May 1. Provision for paying off these notes has already been provided by the sale, last month, of Laclede Gas Company first mortgage collateral trust 7 per cent bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co., trustee, have called 1917 United States Steel Company sinking fund 5s, 1963, bonds, aggregating \$2,108,700, for the sinking fund. Previous calls of these bonds amounted to \$21,830,000, which are held in the sinking fund.

PAPER COMPANY
REPORT FOR YEAR

MONTREAL, Quebec—St. Maurice Paper Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, profits from operations after expenses, \$1,468,488, and a surplus after deductions, including reserve for taxes, interest, etc., of \$562,300.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows cash on hand and in bank \$30,334, current assets \$2,757,680, current liabilities \$1,040,079, surplus \$1,401,715, and total assets and liabilities \$9,727,425.

BANK CLEARINGS GAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,362,239, an increase of 14.2 per cent over last year's. Outside of New York there was an increase of 2 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY GOLD

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Berlin says that a statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany gives its total holdings of gold as of April 7 as 1,913,931,000 marks.

GREATER VALUE
OF STEEL STOCK

Although Earnings Are Smaller This Year, Working Capital Is Greatly Increased, and Improvements Are Extensive

NEW YORK, New York—The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation will be held next Monday. Chairman Gary will preside and his remarks to shareholders will be looked forward to with interest. The quarterly meeting, at which the report for the first quarter will be read and dividends declared, will be held April 29. Reports as to the action the directors will take in respect to dividends can be put down as pure guesswork, as nothing will be decided until the meeting of the finance committee, which will precede by an hour or so the meeting of the board of directors.

The majority of investors who have purchased United States Steel common realize that steel conditions at present are unfavorable and that 1919 will record comparatively small earnings, but they figure that actual value added to the property in the last four years is sufficient to prevent a serious decline in the stock and that they will reap great benefits through enhanced market valuation by the time the steel industry turns for the better.

An evidence of great actual value put back into United States Steel since its organization is reflected in the fact that approximately \$410,000,000 has been added to working capital and \$800,000,000 spent for actual new construction and acquisitions, a total of \$1,210,000,000, which compares with property account of \$1,564,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1918.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROAD REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows net income of \$10,958,702, equivalent to \$10.02 per share on the 1,092,843 shares of stock, compared with net of \$15,191,320, or \$15.80 per share in 1917.

Government compensation fixed by the Railroad Administration as annual rental for the road amounted to \$18,282,373, which, with revenue prior to Jan. 1, 1918, of \$764,935, made a total of \$19,047,308. "Other income" amounted to \$7,508,053, bringing total income up to \$24,555,379. After interest charges, taxes, etc., there remained a balance of \$10,958,702.

CANADIAN GRAIN
ACREAGE LARGE

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Seeding prospects are excellent in southern Saskatchewan. There is plenty of moisture and a large acreage prepared for crop. Seeding has begun in a few districts, and if the weather remains favorable will soon be general. Travelers from the southwest of the Province report a drenching rain fell for two days, a most unusual occurrence so early in the season. Farmers at Sepré and Cabri and at Belle Plaines are reported at work on the land, and seeding will be earlier than usual.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES BEEF

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONALS TO OPEN SEASON

Boston Meets Brooklyn This Morning and Afternoon in First Major League Championship Baseball Games of 1919

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY
BOSTON—Barnes, p.; Coughlin, c.; O'Brien, 1b.; Egan, 2b.; Smith, 3b.; Doherty, 4b.; Egan, 5b.; Egan, 6b.; Egan, 7b.; Egan, 8b.; Egan, 9b.
BROOKLYN—Henderson, p.; Egan, c.; O'Brien, 1b.; Egan, 2b.; Smith, 3b.; Doherty, 4b.; Egan, 5b.; Egan, 6b.; Egan, 7b.; Egan, 8b.; Egan, 9b.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs will open its championship season of 1919 this morning when the Boston Braves meet the Brooklyn Nationals in the first game of the pennant race at Braves Field, this city. The same teams will meet again this afternoon and these will not only be the only championship games played in the National League today, but the only ones played until next Wednesday, when the other National League clubs will have their official opening and the American League will also start its championship race. Today's games were scheduled for the Boston Club might have the benefit of the Massachusetts holiday.

With the war over, major baseball is expected a most successful season, both as regards financial returns and championship competition. Last year found most of the teams greatly weakened through players either enlisted in the service or being drafted. The season started with a fair representation of players; but, as it advanced, more and more of the best players dropped out until by the middle of the summer all of the clubs were more or less weakened. After the second draft laws were promulgated and Secretary of War Baker announced his ruling on the work-or-fight law, it became necessary for the two major leagues to plan an early closing for the two championship races and the regular seasons ended Labor Day instead of the first week in October, as originally planned. This year the season has been shortened to 140 games and a later start as well as an earlier ending has been arranged for and it is expected that this will tend to help the game.

The National League clubs have all been going through their regular training periods in southern camps. The Boston club trained in Georgia and the management reports that it is much pleased with the present condition of the team and a much more successful season is looked for than was the case in 1918 when the Braves finished in seventh place with 53 games won and 71 lost. The team has been strengthened in a number of weak places and with Maravich back at shortstop and Gowdy soon to return as regular catcher, the outlook is very good. Since the last season ended, the club ownership has changed hands and President G. W. Grant is very optimistic regarding the future. With one exception the Brooklyn club also looks to be quite a bit stronger than in 1918. That exception is first base, Capt. Jake Daubert having been traded to the Cincinnati Reds during the past winter. Brooklyn finished fifth last year with 57 games won and 69 lost and if a competent first baseman can be found, the team will finish even better next September.

RICE WINS FROM THE CUP HOLDER

Former Columbia University Star Defeats G. W. Spear in Poggendorf Billiard Tournament

POGGENDORF BILLIARD CUP TOURNAMENT
 Julian Rice 0 3 32 1000
 G. W. Spear 0 1 32 1600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Julian Rice, the former Columbia University amateur billiard star, was the winner of the first match in the final round of the Poggendorf Billiard Cup amateur handicap tournament at the rooms of the National Recreation Academy, Brooklyn, Thursday night, when he defeated G. W. Spear, the present holder, 175 to 93. Rice was playing from Class B while Spear is in Class C, so that the winner allowed his opponent a handicap of 60 points.

Rice played very good billiards, although not of as high quality as in one of his preliminary-round matches. He averaged 613-27 and had only eight scoreless innings. He turned in one high run of 36 and another of 26, and there were eight innings when he reached double figures. He took a big lead at the very start by making 101 points in the first six innings, while his opponent made only 11 in that time, so that from then on the question of who would win was never in doubt. Spear averaged 315-26 and had a high run of 32. The match by innings follows:

Julian Rice (175 points)—10 11 13 26 26 1 0 0 4 2 12 0 9 8 2 0 6 0 10 2 9 11 2 8—175. Average—613-27. High runs—36 and 26.
 G. W. Spear (115 points)—0 1 1 0 9 3 2 6 10 6 0 6 0 1 0 1 5 0 9 5 0 32 21—93. Average—315-26. High run—32.

DOUGLAS NAMED MANAGER
READING, Pennsylvania—C. S. Dooley, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, has been chosen to lead the local International League team for the coming season.

COLLEGE CREWS READY FOR RACE

Harvard, Princeton and Annopolis Eights to Engage in Two Triangular Contests

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—One of the hardest-fought and most interesting collegiate regattas of the 1919 season is expected to take place on the Severn River this afternoon, when varsity crews representing Harvard University, Princeton University, and the United States Naval Academy meet in a triangular race and the freshman crews of the same institutions also meet in a class competition.

The Annapolis varsity and freshman eights have already shown what they can do in the way of racing over the Henley distance, as they met varsity and freshman crews from the University of Pennsylvania last Saturday and won both events by comparatively wide margins. For Harvard and Princeton these races are going to be the first of the season, so that the followers of the Crimson and the Orange and Black are looking forward to the outcome with considerable uncertainty and anxious to be able to get their first chance to size up the crews in action.

The first of the week it looked as if the Annapolis varsity would not be able to make much of a showing, as some of the oarsmen who rowed against Pennsylvania were declared ineligible. Happily this difficulty has been removed by the students being returned to good standing, and the midshipmen should make fully as good showing today as they did last week.

Reports from Cambridge indicate that Harvard has a varsity as well as a freshman crew that will compare favorably with any that have been turned out by Coach William Haines, and that is saying a whole lot. Optimism prevails in both the freshman and varsity ranks at Harvard, and nothing short of a victory is going to satisfy the followers of the Crimson.

Followers of the Princeton varsity are not expecting their crew to be able to make as good a showing as it should, as the Orange and Black has recently lost the services of two of the best oarsmen in the shell. They are R. S. Lamont '20, who was one of the best oarsmen in the shell, and C. B. Grier '20, who has been rowing at No. 7. Both of these men were members of the 1918 crew. Unfavorable weather conditions have also greatly delayed the development of the eight.

Yale Eights Are Ready

Eli Varsity Crews to Meet University of Pennsylvania Today

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The Yale first and second varsity eights are to open their racing seasons of 1919 today, when they meet the two University of Pennsylvania varsity crews on the Housatonic River Course. While Coach M. A. Abbott has been seriously handicapped during the past month or so in developing the varsity crews through the loss of a number of the most promising candidates from the first shell, the Eli expect to make a good showing. The second eight has naturally been handicapped to about the same extent as the first, as Coach Abbott has had to draw from it to fill the vacancies in the first varsity.

The Yale crews were given a hard practice session Thursday afternoon, and lighter work on Friday. They went over the full course Thursday, and the two crews racing over the last half mile, with the first crew winning out by about three seconds. Both crews showed improvement over their previous work.

The Pennsylvania crews arrived here Thursday. They had a light workout Thursday afternoon, with two more on Friday, one in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. Coach Wright likes the local course very much, and expects his two crews to show up to much better advantage than was the case at Annapolis, Maryland, when the first eight lost to the Midshipmen, while the second varsity won a close race from the Midshipmen's second eight.

MAGEE TRADED TO BROOKLYN FOR KOPF

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Lee Magee has been traded to the Brooklyn Nationals for Larry Kopf. It is announced by the Cincinnati Club. Both are infielders. Magee did not take the spring training trip with the local team, as the club refused to meet his demands for a salary increase.

The Cincinnati Club also announced that the demand of E. J. Roush, outfielder, for \$10,000 salary would not be met. "We have offered Roush a contract calling for more money than any other outfielder in the National League is getting," said President A. G. Herrmann, "but we will not pay him \$10,000."

GEORGIA RHODES SCHOLARS
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Two university students from the State of Georgia are to be sent to Oxford University, England this year, instead of the single student heretofore sent, under the provisions of the Rhodes scholarship fund. In this respect, Georgia is one of the 16 states that will send two students to Oxford, now that the appointments have been resumed as a result of the ending of the war. It is stated that the customary qualifying examination for applicants has been eliminated, and that indorsement by the authorities of the college where the applicant attends is all that is now required.

TWENTY-SECOND MARATHON RUN

Forty-Six Amateurs Enter This Year's Boston Athletic Association 25-Mile Race From Ashland to Boston Today

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS
 1897—J. J. McDermott, New York 2:55 10
 1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass. 2:42 3
 1899—L. J. Brignolia, Cambridge, Mass. 2:54 24
 1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont. 2:39 143
 1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont. 2:29 233
 1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y. 2:43
 1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass. 2:41 254
 1904—Michael Spring, New York 2:38 454
 1905—Fred Lutz, Montreal, N. Y. 2:38 253
 1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. M. C. A., Toronto, Can. 2:45 45
 1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can. 2:24 24
 1908—T. J. Moroney, Yonkers, N. Y. 2:35 433
 1909—Henri Renaud, Nassau, N. H. 2:32 101
 1910—F. C. O'Brien, Amherst, N. S. 2:28 536
 1911—C. H. DeMar, Melrose, Mass. 2:21 295
 1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C. 2:21 183
 1913—E. J. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. 2:25 145
 1914—James Duffy, Rabbitt Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont. 2:35 176
 1915—Edouard Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can. 2:21 413
 1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club 2:27 163
 1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. S. C., New York 2:28 375

Record.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twenty-second annual Ashland-to-Boston Marathon run held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association will take place today with the start being made at Ashland promptly at noon. Forty-six runners have entered for this, the oldest and biggest Marathon run of the United States; and while there will not be any previous winner among the contestants today, the competition is going to be very keen, as a number of the runners who finished well up in the race of 1917, the last held, are trying for the title.

Last year, on account of the war, the B. A. A. did not hold the run, it being the first time since 1897 that the competition had not been held. In its place there was a service relay race which gave the United States Army and Navy athletes a chance to have some excellent competition.

Of the 46 athletes entered for today's event, Villi Kyronen of the Millrose Athletic Club, New York, and J. P. Hennigan of Medford, Massachusetts, are the best known and stand out prominently for final honors. Kyronen has held a number of distance championship titles of the United States and Hennigan is a former United States and New England cross-country champion. Both are reported as in championship form. Kyronen finished second in 1916 and sixth in 1914.

An international flavor has been given to this year's race through the entry of Runar Ohman of Sweden. This athlete has been training in New York for several days, and reports state that he will, with the leaders, cover the entire 25-mile course.

Six of the men entered finished among the first 20 in the race of 1917. They are: C. W. A. Linder, Hurja Athletic Club of Quincy, who was seventh; M. J. Lynch of Washington, District of Columbia, who was eighth; L. A. Davis, Dorchester Club, who was tenth; George Costarakis of the Dorchester Club, who was fourteenth; Henry Kanto of the Hurja Athletic Club, Quincy, who was eighteenth; and H. C. Spies of Brooklyn, New York, who was nineteenth. The full list of entries with the number attached to each athlete follows:

No. Name and club
 1—George Costarakis, Dorchester Club.
 2—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy.
 3—Oswald Sparrow, Lewiston, Maine.
 4—M. J. Lynch, Washington.
 5—J. H. Montague, Washington.
 6—Wesley Montague, Washington.
 7—J. J. Laake, Kaleva A. C., Brooklyn.
 8—G. H. Woodard, Southville.
 9—James Weber, Southville.
 10—H. C. Spies, Brooklyn.
 11—L. A. Davis, Dorchester Club.
 12—Henry Kanto, Hurja A. C., Quincy.
 13—Otto Alenius, Hurja A. C., Quincy.
 14—Aaron Morris, New York.
 15—J. P. Hennigan, Medford.
 16—P. Coyne, H. C. Lyceum, New York.
 17—John Rost, Cygnus A. C., New York.
 18—Martin Silver, Waltham.
 19—Wesley Frey, St. Bartholomew A. C.
 20—Peter Trivoulidis, Morningside A. C.
 21—B. C. Catus, New Jersey Harriers.
 22—H. A. Parker, Whitman.
 23—Runar Ohman, Sweden.
 24—Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C.
 25—W. J. Clarke, Newton Center A. C.
 26—H. L. McKee, St. Alphonsus A. C.
 27—William Wick, Quincy.
 28—Eric Gillespie, Chicago.
 29—S. C. Pavitt, Malden.
 30—Spiros Catapodis, Lawrence.
 31—J. J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.
 32—William Book, Mohawk A. C.
 33—Grady Richards, New York.
 34—W. J. Dixon, Gloucester.
 35—H. G. Dobler, Chicago.
 36—Villu Kyronen, Millrose A. C.
 37—H. C. Schuster, Brooklyn.
 38—E. F. Bruce, Quincy.
 39—Eddie Sandberg, New Britain.
 40—J. P. Panarite, Peabody.
 41—Bernard Anderson, Boston Y. M. C. A.
 42—Eddie Lyons, Dorchester Club.
 43—G. Sabo, Lynbrook, New York.
 44—H. K. Sturges, Natick.
 45—Harry Thorne, Boston.

UNION COLLEGE HAS VETERAN SQUAD OUT

SCHENECTADY, New York—The Union College tennis team will begin practices immediately following its recess, which ends Wednesday night. The members of this year's team will, in all probability, be the same as last season's varsity team, who are Capt. Sol Lefkowitz of Rochester, New York, Thomas Wilbur of Schenectady, Marshall Hawkes of Waverly, New York, and H. C. Wadsworth of Buffalo, New York. The present schedule of games is as follows:

May 2—New York University at New York; 3—Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey; 16—Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts; 17—Colgate University at Schenectady; 24—Springfield Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts; 25 (pending)—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Schenectady.

SCOTLAND IS WINNER AGAINST IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—The international association football game played at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, March 22, between teams representing Ireland and Scotland was not distinguished by brilliant play. In the first place, Scotland started the game with only nine men, McNair and McMullan not turning up till the game had been in progress for some time.

During their absence Ireland pressed very severely upon the Scottish defense, composed of Brownlie in goal and Orr in the fullback position, but Scotland secured the first goal, a penalty being awarded to them for a foul on Alan Morton. A Wilson took the kick and scored without difficulty.

The Irish attack was very virile after this and the Scottish defense was penetrated by Halligan, the Irish center, who scored a fine goal. Half time arrived with the score at 1 all.

On the resumption Scotland showed great improvement in their play, and before long Wilson scored a second time. Though the home team pressed for the last 20 minutes, the game ended without any further score, and Scotland won the third game between the two countries, and the first since 1914. This match, however, it has been agreed, will not count toward the permanent records. The teams were:

Scotland—Brownlie (Morton), McNair (Celtic), Orr (Third Lanark), Gordon (Rangers), Cringan (Celtic), McMullan (Park), Donaldson (Dundee), Watt (Hawthorn), Bowie (Rangers), A. Wilson (Hawthorn), Miller (Hawthorn), A. L. Morton (Queen's Park).
 Ireland—Scott (Belfast Celtic), McCracken (Newcastle United), Bello (Lancashire), O'Connell (Rochdale), Lacey (Lancashire), Emerson (Glenrath), Lyner (Glenrath), McKinney (Belfast Celtic), Halligan (Rochdale), Hamill (Belfast Celtic), Moore (Glenrath).

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Thames Punting Club will not hold its championships this year; but they will probably be held in 1920. This decision was taken at a recent meeting presided over by Lord Desborough, a former amateur punting champion, well known for his interest in athletics.

Aston Villa, whose fame in the association football world does not need to be recalled to lovers of the dribbling game, put a team into the field on March 22, against Derby County in the new Midland Victory League. To the delight of their supporters they won their opening game by 3 goals to 1.

In the Northern Victory League competition March 22, South Shields, who have recently been elected to membership of the second division of the English League, were defeated by Scotswood, by 4 to 2. Other well-known association football clubs figured in the day's program as follows: Middlesbrough 1, Durham City 0; Sunderland 2, Newcastle United 1; Darlington 4, Hartlepool United 1.

Seven changes were made in the association football team to represent the Scottish League against the English League at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, April 5, as compared with the team that appeared at Birmingham in February. The team was as follows: Shaw (Celtic) goal; McNair and McStey (Celtic) backs; Gordon (Rangers), Wright (Morton), and McMullan (Partick Thistle) halfbacks; Archibald (Rangers), Bowie (Rangers), Richardson (Ayr United), McMenemy (Celtic), and Alan Morton (Queen's Park) forwards. Bowie will skipper the side.

To oppose the above team the English League selected the following side to represent them: Hardy (Aston Villa) goal; Longworth (Liverpool), and Womack (Birmingham) backs; Fleetwood (Everton), Boyle (Burnley), and Gronyer (Everton), halfbacks; Harrison (Wolverhampton), Buchanan (Sunderland), Elliot (Middlesbrough), Clenel (Everton), and Mossop (Burnley).

In a London Victory Cup competition game recently between Tottenham Hotspurs and West Ham United the former won by 3 goals to 1.

Norman E. Brookes has cabled the committee of the All England Tennis Club that he will probably defend his title at Wimbledon this season.

Wales defeated England in a schoolboy international association football match, March 22, by 3 to 1, at Swansea.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—M. E. Lawler '20 has been elected captain of the University of Minnesota basketball team for next winter. He played left forward on the Gopher varsity this past winter, and scored 44 points for his team.

COACH BRINKER HAS FINE SQUAD

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Varsity Baseball Nine at the University of Washington Are Considered Very Bright

SEATTLE, Washington—While all sports were practically wiped out at the University of Washington by the war, baseball was the first to show any signs of a quick recovery this year. In fact, not for a good many seasons has the material been so numerous and of such experienced variety.

In the first place, Coach W. H. Brinker has three former varsity pitchers. P. I. Chamberlain '19 played two years ago, while D. G. Waller '20 and A. J. Powers '19 have been leaders in the box in intramural ball for two years. If second baseman S. M. Davis returns from the navy, Coach Brinker will have his entire 1918 infield to start with. R. M. Smith '19, shortstop, led the batting with a percentage of .429 and is in good condition, just having finished a hard basketball season, while Guy Ladner '19, first baseman, and Aubrey Beem '19, third, are again available.

A whole string of former second-string men are out. Among the most promising are J. M. Allen '19, first; Ray Buckley '19, outfield; Richard Munson '21; Joe Rogers '20, infield; T. R. McGowan '21, infield; Keith Nisbaum '20, infield; H. S. Silek '21, outfield; Howard Burke '20; D. S. Thorstlund '20, outfield; Robert McCroskey '21, infield; William Foran '20, outfield, and E. S. Cook '20, catcher. Cook was captain of the basketball team and a former preparatory baseball star. C. L. Sohns '21 was also on the basketball team, is a sure point winner in track, and should be win out in the infield will make three varsity letters in this his sophomore year.

General Manager D. M. Melsnest is working on the schedule and has arranged a series of 12 intercollegiate games which will include all the members of the Pacific Coast Conference with the exception of Leland Stanford Junior University. The season will open April 24 and 25 at Seattle, with the Washington State College nine. The following week a trip will be made to Oregon, and May 7 and 8 the University of Oregon will be met at Eugene, May 9 and 10 Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis. May 16 and 17, Oregon will play in Seattle and May 23 and 24 O. A. C. at Seattle. The season will close May 30 and 31, when the University of California will play two games as a part of a Big Home Coming Celebration of which the Pacific Coast Conference track and field meet will be the big attraction.

Many to Play Intramural

Probably never in the history of baseball in the Pacific northwest will as many men be actually participating as under the intramural system to be carried out this spring. The students have been agitating for more athletics for several years, but not until this spring did the Board of Regents sanction the movement. The new plan that will officially go into effect next fall, but which will be begun to a limited degree this spring, calls for the management of both intramural and intercollegiate athletics by the Board of Control. The actual power of supervision will be in the hands of an athletic director, and a staff of assistants for both men and women whose salary will be paid by the university. The Associated Students will then stand the expense of all equipment needed after the university has provided grounds.

The Board of Control is anxious to show the university authorities how successful the new plan will be, and as a result has obtained J. B. Arbutnot, physical director and wrestling coach, to arrange a gigantic intramural schedule for baseball. Eight diamonds have been made, and more than 150 games scheduled to date. Leagues have been organized among the fraternities, independents, intercolleges, and inter-class. All the games will be played on the campus, and the Freshman Varsity, which will be coached by Athletic Director C. J. Hunt, will be the only team other than the varsity which will play outside teams.

DARTMOUTH GOLF DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—The Dartmouth College varsity golf schedule announced Friday afternoon, comprises two trips of three games each. No contests are scheduled for the local course. The season begins today with the first of a weekly series of college tournaments on the Hanover Country Club's course. A match with Georgia School of Technology is still pending, and will probably be completed for the early part of May. The schedule:

May 2—Princeton University at New York; 3—University of Pennsylvania at New York; 17—Harvard University at Braintree; 28—Williams College at Ekwanok; Country Club, Manchester, New Hampshire; 31—Amherst College at Springfield Country Club.
 June 2—Yale University at New Haven.

VERMONT'S SUGAR CROP
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—Vermont's maple sugar crop, while less than that of last year, means a revenue of more than \$2,000,000 to the Vermont farmers, according to figures compiled by sugar experts. In gross figures, about 5000 tons of maple sugar was made from the sap, and the average price paid to the farmers a pound was 22 cents.

HUDDERSFIELD IN THE ARENA AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HUDDERSFIELD, England—After a somewhat long lapse Huddersfield have again fielded a northern Union Rugby football side and opened their program March 22 with a victory over Hunslet by 23 points to 6. Harold Wastafis is still absent from the team, as is his colleague Rosenfeld, but even without them the team will go a long way in the tournament and it is expected they will make their appearance shortly.

The same favorable opinion is not being expressed about the Leeds team as of the Huddersfield contingent, although the former beat Batley by 15 points to 0 on Saturday. Amongst the other victorious Yorkshire clubs, they were on their own ground in this match and are considered to be capable of doing still better under these conditions than they did. Huddersfield, favored by the venue, ran up a huge score of 69 points to 0 against York, and Wakefield Trinity just beat Halifax by 3 points to 0.

In Lancashire Broughton Rangers defeated Widnes by 11 points to 2. Rochdale Hornets overcame Oldham 6 to 0. Salford went under to Warrington by 7 to 2. Leigh and Swinton played a draw of 5 points each, and in a local encounter St. Helens were beaten by the Recreation team 18 to 0.

PICKUPS

Albert McInnis, brother of John McInnis of the Boston Red Sox, has signed to play with the Toronto Club of the International League.

The New York Americans had all the better of their spring training games with the Brooklyn Nationals, winning eight of the 11 played.

Johns Hopkins University defeated Columbia University in their baseball game at New York, Thursday, 6 to 4, although the winners made only five hits against eight for the losers.

Paul Strand, the left-handed pitcher who was given a trial by the Boston Nationals some years ago, has signed to play with the Tacoma Club of the Northwestern Industrial Baseball League.

Manager Stallins is credited with saying that Pitcher Scott of the Braves is a better batter than Pitcher Ruth of the Red Sox. If he is, he better be shifted to some position where he can play every day.

That was a great game played between the New York Giants and Washington Senators Thursday with Benton and Smith pitching for the Giants against Johnson and Craft of Washington. It went 12 innings before the Giants won 4 to 3.

While the American League will not open its 1919 championship season until next week, the Nationals will open today with Boston and Brooklyn meeting at Braves Field in honor of the holiday. These are the only championship games to be played in that league, the other clubs opening next week.

If one may judge from the showing made against Pitchers Perry and Geary in one of the exhibition games between the Philadelphia Nationals and Philadelphia Athletics, Manager J. W. Coombs must have a pretty good batting team representing the former club this spring as it made 15 hits.

DE ORO TO PLAY CANNEFAX
CHICAGO, Illinois—Arrangements have been completed for a title match between Alfredo de Oro of New Mexico, world's professional three-cushion billiard champion, and R. L. Cannefax of Chicago, formerly of St. Louis, to be held May 1, 2, and 3 at the Friars Club of New York.

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AMERICAN CREW ROWING ON SEINE

Men From a Number of Colleges Make Up the Eight Training for Big International Regatta

PARIS, France—The roster of the American crew which will take part in the international regatta on the Seine April 27 reads like an all-American selection. The crew is made up as follows:

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NORMAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Place Maesherbes, a rather pretentious edifice which is an exact reproduction of the Chateau of Blois, is about to shelter the Normal School of Music, an institution to be established quite independently of the Conservatoire.

The author of this new plan, which provokes much discussion in the musical world of Paris, is Mr. Mangeot who, with Mr. Cortot, directed during the war the French musical propaganda in foreign countries. Submitted to the Ministry of Fine Arts, Mr. Mangeot's plan was welcomed with enthusiasm, for it was immediately understood in high quarters what important services a French Normal School of Music could render, and in what degree its institution could forward and encourage musical development in France.

In order to realize the task the Normal School of Music proposes to accomplish (with the aid of such masters as Messrs. Rabaud, Jacques Thibaud, Firmin Touché, Florent Schmitt, Lucien Wurmser, Roger Ducas, Marcel Dupré, Nadia Boulanger, Henri Casadesu, Reynaldo Hahn, Vincent d'Indy, the tenor Roubetzi, Ed. Risler, Ruhlman, Salignac, Lucien Capet, etc.), one should remember that the Conservatoire only admits a limited number of pupils according to certain strict conditions of time, age, and choice. Moreover, the Conservatoire aims especially at forming prize-winners, to the exclusion of all other musical grounding or culture.

The Normal School of Music will be, as Mr. Mangeot describes it, "a lyceum of music, a college for musicians." Thus Paris will be able to struggle against the influence Germany exerted upon the musical education of the world, thanks to its great art centers, Leipzig and Munich. The Paris Normal School of Music will, it is hoped, accomplish for French music what the Lyons Fair has accomplished for French commerce. It will, moreover, be absolutely independent and under no state control whatever, although it may accept the titular patronage of the State, as well as certain scholarships which would be a great help to many young artists.

There is to be an examination of admission for candidates, so as to determine what kind of teaching they are sufficiently advanced to receive. All instruction will be conducted with a view to forming either professors or virtuosi, according to a plan which will compel every one to acquire a general musical culture, whatever may be his specialty. And this will be a particularly happy innovation, for, sad to say, the majority of musicians (one does not, of course, speak of great artists) seem to have cultivated their art to the exclusion of all other knowledge, thus strangely stunting their possibilities and reducing the loftiness of their aims. No singer, no violinist, no pianist but will first be a thorough all-round musician, "capable of reading scores without hesitation, and, moreover, possessing a general knowledge of the history of music."

As will be seen, these plans have a revolutionary tendency, and one may predict for the future some epic battles which will be waged between this modern young institution and the Conservatoire, with all its established traditions.

The Normal School of Music will no doubt open at the end of the year. Already it begins to assume a national importance, for branches are to be formed in the leading towns of France, such as Lyons, Bordeaux, Havre. In short, it will become the starting-point of a vast organization which will elevate and control musical teaching in France. Even now the organizers speak of founding a club, where musicians may be able to meet. They also intend to follow the example of England and to present, at the end of each school year, diplomas, varying according to the merit of the pupil.

In short, the Normal School of Music sets out to revolutionize the system of musical education actually existing in France, by applying to it that common sense and efficiency which are becoming ever more indispensable to those who would succeed in any branch of modern art and activity.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

London, England—At Miss Sybil Eaton's recital in the Wigmore Hall, a first performance was given of a sonata in E flat for violin and piano by Herbert Howells. It is a remarkable production and impresses one by its invention and fine workmanship no less than by its richness and distinction of thought. Much ingenuity has been expended on the construction of the work, which is entirely free from the morbid tendencies of so much modern music. Mr. Howells is a young composer of outstanding gifts, and he certainly makes his points by the subtlest and most delicate of means. Miss Eaton and Mr. Harold Samuel gave an admirable interpretation of the work, and were also associated in a fine performance of the "Kreutzer" sonata, while in a number of smaller pieces Miss Eaton's playing was marked by intelligence and sympathy.

A discussion has lately been started as to the future of music in the University of Cambridge. Its place in the life of the community has undergone a severe test during the last four and a half years. No one who knew Cambridge music before the war and during its continuance, says a correspondent in the Cambridge Review, can have failed to realize the extraordinary efforts

that were necessary to keep musical activities going at all. However, the test of these last years has shown that music holds a much more important place in the life of the people than was at all understood. It can be made the expression of national spirit in a way that did not seem possible before. The writer says that the Cambridge of today holds great possibilities. The Cambridge University Musical Society now numbers a chorus of 100 singers, while the Musical Club has reopened its rooms with a much increased membership and the prospect of interesting concerts. The college musical societies also are resuming their activities. Is this activity, the writer asks, merely to remain a source of academic, decorous, and sometimes rather self-conscious pleasure, or is it to take its part in the golden age of music in England ever saw? Could not some institution be brought into existence where those of like mind might meet to discuss the problems of music and the drama, both among themselves and in organized debate? All other branches of university life and work are expanding and reorganizing. Shall not music also be given a wider opportunity and greater support?

To this article over the initials H. W. A.—which has been here summarized by Mr. Cyril B. Rootham has written a sympathetic reply. Music, he says, is one of the oldest faculties. Some twenty years ago the university brought music into line with other faculties by insisting on residence for a degree. Yet what fresh provision, he asks, did it make at the time for teaching those for whom residence then became compulsory? His answer is, none. It still provides, as it did before the change, a professor of £200 a year, and a university lecturer in harmony and counterpoint at £100 a year. Again, what teaching has it attempted to provide for the other branches of musical study, such as acoustics, musical history, form and analysis of musical works? The answer again is, none. Voluntary lecturers have appeared, but their action merely accentuates the anomaly. From the ranks of the students who take the Cambridge musical degrees are recruited composers, directors of music in the public schools and other institutions, cathedral organists, performers, lecturers, and writers. Mr. Rootham says that many people, in and out of Cambridge, are wondering why the university cannot realize its obligations to its resident candidates for musical degrees.

From this it will be seen that the two correspondents approach the subject of music in Cambridge from rather different points of view. One is chiefly concerned with voluntary activities and with the fuller development of the musical understanding of the general university population. The other lays stress upon the part that official academic action, accompanied by the endowment of musical professorships, might play in raising the standard of professional musical training. Both methods of approach have their value and both will be necessary before Cambridge can take its share in producing a musical epoch comparable with Elizabethan glories.

The Royal Choral Society presented a program of unusual contrast at their last concert—"Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" being the works selected. Mendelssohn seems to have lost none of his appeal, for the vast audience at the Albert Hall was deeply moved by the familiar flowing music. Miss Mellor, Miss Gertrude Higgins, Miss Agnes Nicholson, Walter Hixson and Mr. Graham Smart did full justice to the solos, indeed, "I Waited for the Lord" and the Mozart quartets reached an unusually high level. Sir Frederick Bridge was the conductor and secured capable performances of both works.

The chief feature of the eighth symphony concert, given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, was the playing of Mr. Cortot (the famous French pianist) in Saint-Saëns' fourth concerto. It was a notable performance, Mr. Cortot's reading being distinguished by clearness of phrasing and execution. As for the rhythm, it revealed an altogether decisive quality, while the tone proved consistently beautiful and was admirably graded. The pianist had great reception. Miss Carrie Tubb was the other soloist; she sang the "Alleluia" from the fifty-first cantata of Bach, with trumpet obbligato by Mr. F. L. Gyp, with great effect.

What is the earliest appearance of the song-cycle? As usually given, the first instance is Beethoven's Op. 98, which, consisting of six songs, was composed in April, 1816, and published the following December. It is said also that the first use of the term was in that connection. But Mr. J. W. Brown of Carlisle, claims to have discovered a group of eleven songs, composed 300 years ago, which form a pure song-cycle.

The manner of the discovery was as follows. Two manuscript part-song books of Elizabethan lyrics, which once belonged to Carlisle Cathedral, were bought from an old book stall, and came into Mr. Brown's possession. Each volume bears the autograph of the original owner, Thomas Smith, with the date 1637. These were submitted to Dr. E. H. Fellows, Minor Canon of Carlisle, who is an expert upon the music of the period in question. They appear to be the altus and bassus parts of a set of part-songs collected and copied by a lover of music. In regard to some thirty of these part songs, Dr. Fellows has not been able to identify the composers. From a musical point of view, said Mr. Brown, in a lecture to the Carlisle Literary Society, the most interesting work in the books was a group of eleven songs, which he called "John and Joan," and which formed the earliest example of a song-cycle. In this

view the lecturer said he was supported by Mr. Sydney Nicholson, organist of Westminster Abbey, and formerly of Carlisle Cathedral, who had arranged the complete group. It was a curious fact, said Mr. Brown, that the music thus arranged by Sydney Nicholson was stated in the manuscript to have been composed by Richard Nicholson, who from 1596 until 1639 was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. The lecturer added that there was well-nigh conclusive evidence to show that the Thomas Smith who wrote the manuscripts was fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and later canon, dean, and bishop of Carlisle. At Oxford he probably knew Richard Nicholson, and almost certainly got his copy of "John and Joan" from the composer himself.

FRENCH MUSIC AS A CULT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The little book by Mr. G. Jean-Aubry entitled "French Music of Today" (London: Kegan Paul, Ltd.) is for the most part merely an English version of studies and sketches which the author has contributed in the last dozen years or so to various French and foreign reviews; lectures he has given in Belgium, Switzerland, England, and France; and studies for portraits of musicians. In fact, as Mr. Fauré has observed in his preface to the volume, it is less a book than a collection of closely related papers. In its original French form the compilation ran through two editions and it also appeared in a Spanish translation. To the present volume, Mr. Jean-Aubry has added a chapter on "French Music and German Music" which stands first in the book and contains some questionable matter. On the other hand, the concluding chapter dealing with French music in England is of uniform interest and excellence.

In a foreword the translator, Mr. Edwin Evans, gives some particulars as to the author's career. Educated at a provincial lycée, Mr. Jean-Aubry was originally intended for business, but soon attracted attention as one of the leaders in the "Cercle de l'Art Moderne," at Havre, which organized concerts, exhibitions of paintings, and lectures on modern poets, indicative of the state of contemporary art in France.

From Literature to Music

In passing it may be noted that to the musical section of this body is to be traced the origin of the Société des Concerts Français, by means of which his brother-in-law, Mr. T. J. Guérin, has done so much to further the knowledge of French music in England. Mr. Jean-Aubry's interests may be said to be almost as closely related to literature as to music. Beginning with addresses at Havre on modern French poets and prose writers, he went on to lecture in other parts of France and abroad on the relations between poetry and music as exemplified in Baudelaire and Verlaine. Moreover, he is broadly interested in English literature, and has rendered into French a number of poems by Swinburne, Ernest Dowson, and Arthur Symonds. He was the first, too, to give in France concerts of modern Spanish music and to interest his countrymen in the musical developments of Italy. Thus, as Mr. Evans says, he stands as a resolute champion of the free exchange of artistic ideas between all nations.

On the other hand, Mr. Jean-Aubry seems almost to eulge over the decadence of German music of today. "The musical victory," he says, "of modern France is a reality from which we have not yet derived the full benefit." And though speaking with respect of the great musical past of Germany, yet he constantly endeavors to trace an independent stream of French music uninfluenced by that of her neighbor across the Rhine.

Mr. Fauré's Ideas

It is evident that Mr. Fauré himself feels this tendency, for he asks in his preface if all that French music owes to contact with the great German classics should be forgotten and he continues thus: "In many parts of this volume, Mr. Jean-Aubry allows an intention to become manifest—I might call it the leading theme of the book—which consists in regarding as really French solely that music which is linked to the tradition of Rameau and the clavierists of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries." Further Mr. Fauré puts the pertinent question, "Do not the symphonic works of Saint-Saëns, Franck, d'Indy, or Dukas, which are conceived in a form of German origin, admit the essentially French qualities of taste, clearness, and sense of proportion?" In this part of his (Jean-Aubry's) work one seems to lose the champion of the free exchange of artistic ideas, and to find the propagandist who is entrusted with an official mission by the French Government.

Where Mr. Jean-Aubry shows at his best is in recognizing the national characteristics of different countries, and in putting forward a generous plea for the development of each. "The Twentieth Century," he says, "will witness the musical awakening of many nations who ranked among the greatest in the past, and have seemed to lose their viceroyally national feeling. Already Spain on the one hand, and England on the other, are endeavoring to bring about the rebirth of a genuinely national efflorescence by the study of their true musical ancestry, and of their wealth of folk tune, and they remember now having given birth, the one to Cabezón and Victoria, the other to Byrd and Purcell. The spirit of renewal has spread even to Italy, which, perhaps may see again, splendors to be compared with those of Monteverdi."

In the light of this passage one may

give its author the credit of not being so much indisposed to accept a national expression of German music as to resist a German domination of the modes of musical expression of other countries. In taking this stand the author is on sure ground. He has only to lay greater emphasis on an internationalism which rejoices to give and to take, to criticize only to develop new beauties, and to admire without losing a sense of proportion—he has but to stress an internationalism such as this—in order to bring his estimate of Germany's musical characteristics into due relation with the liberal tone of the rest of his work.

In point of fact, Mr. Jean-Aubry is compelled to do this in his essay on "Paul Verlaine and the Musicians," where he shows how the German lied or art-song was transformed by Fauré to French uses. He says that Verlaine had need of a musician of corresponding qualities—"an artist reared upon Schumann and Schubert, but retaining only their essential nature and the form of their prosody." In the history of the French art-song, according to this essay, it is impossible to dwell too much upon the influence of Gabriel Fauré along its whole line of development. "For 30 years numerous musicians have sought themes in Verlaine, and yet, despite the best of them, such as Debussy, Ernest Chausson, and Charles Bordes, Fauré has remained the true musician for Verlaine in all his more intimate aspects."

Modern French Musicians

Some of the most careful work in this small volume—and it may be added the most difficult to translate—are the short cameos of modern French musicians: Emmanuel Chabrier, Vincent d'Indy, Ernest Chausson, Henri Duparc, Paul Dukas, Albert Roussel, Florent Schmitt, Maurice Ravel, Dédalo de Séverac, and Erik Satie. As each new study is undertaken, Mr. Jean-Aubry seems to be carried away by enthusiasm for his subject, so that there is a certain lack of discrimination in values. But these "Sketches for Portraits" are undeniably brilliant. On the whole, it may be said that the author's interests are less awakened by intellectual elements in music than by what he regards as the specially French search for beauty in itself.

The article on French music in England stands somewhat apart. It may surprise not a few readers to find that Mr. Jean-Aubry considers England to be the part of Europe which has manifested the most lively sympathy with even recent French musical works. He says that the number of books, essays, and articles devoted to modern French music is more abundant in the British Isles than anywhere else.

Spanish School's Effect

Nevertheless, no such aesthetic effect has been produced upon English composers by the musical art of France as has been realized in the case of the young school of Spanish music, or that modern Russian school which has renewed the achievements of those five great nationalists of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century. This knowledge of modern French music in England is all the more astonishing, says the writer, in that until 1899 only one kind of music counted, and that was German music. Moreover, Germans had contrived to establish themselves in every department as conductors, as orchestral players, and as professors. German editions of music were alone accessible, for their publishing houses had founded branch establishments in London which monopolized the market. Young English composers and performers went to Germany to pursue their studies, while the devotion of the people to choral and organ music was met by the abundance of oratorios and resources for organists which Germany offered.

When it was, it then, that turned the tide so as to give French music an entry into general English circles? Partly, no doubt, the new feeling of cordiality which began to spring up between the two nations in the present century; partly, also, the long-continued efforts of Sir Henry Wood, who for more than twenty years had produced at the Queen's Hall concerts the symphonic works of Berlioz, Franck, Charpentier, Debussy, Vincent d'Indy, and a number of less well-known young French composers. Mr. Edwin Evans himself has done much by means of lectures and articles.

Other Influences

But most of all, this striking change was due to the labors of the Société des Concerts Français, which have already been alluded to, but which cannot be here traced in detail. One more influence remains to be noticed and that is of the Beecham Opera Company. "Samson et Dalila," "Louise," and "Pelléas et Mélisande" have made both London and the provinces acquainted with the modern lyric stage of France.

If the result of these activities were merely to substitute the domination of French art for that of Germany, little good would accrue to English music. But that is not what has taken place, or what Mr. Jean-Aubry aims at. Indeed, he rejoices in the successful efforts which have been made in England to found a national school of her own; to encourage her young composers in every direction; to restore to honor the works of Purcell and Byrd; and to draw upon the treasures of folk song so abundant in the British Isles. "The work of the French musicians," he declares, "has been a work of emancipation. The young English composers who are most convinced of the national needs of English music are also precisely those whose interest in French music is most enthusiastic. They are grateful to it not only for the enjoyment they owe it, but for the hope it inspires in them for the musical future of their own country." This is finely said, and as true as it is fine.

WHAT AMERICAN SINGERS NEED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is said (on what seems to be authority) that one of the most able and justly admired Italian members of the Metropolitan Opera Company has hit upon a scheme for providing what might be called first aid for American singers during the months of enforced idleness between the ending and the beginning of their seasons. The artist in question does not speak the English language, and, though he has consulted friends in the United States, is not in sympathy with American aspirations. He does not realize, for instance, though he has lived for many years on Broadway, that the chief need and the chief hope of most Americans engaged in opera is to be recognized as out-and-out Americans, and allowed like singers in most countries to sing their songs in their own national tongue. He has assumed that what they long for is employment, which, of course, means money. So, with, of course, the very best intentions, he talks of giving a short operatic summer season in which American artists will have opportunities of interpreting operas, not usually performed—some may be new—in French or Italian, and more especially in Italian.

To prevent mistakes, it may be mentioned that the benevolent foreign singer in the case is not Mr. Caruso. It should be added, to be wholly fair and square, that his example and his teaching might be inspiring in more ways than one. But in the long run the idea of helping art in the United States by perpetuating rather than discouraging the already far too overpowering influence of Italians in the operatic world, might prove a snare. Like Beau, those Americans who co-operated in the Italian scheme might find that they had sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Money Not All, Even in America

Money is no whit less popular with American opera singers than with most other worthy members of the community. And the training of the distinguished artist who has conceived the scheme referred to would be valuable. But, after all, there are higher things than money; and many Americans on the pay rolls of the nominally American opera managements are beginning to be conscious that, in their relation to their foreign colleagues, they are—shall we say, handicapped?

For instance, they are forced to sing foreign languages in Chicago and New York, whereas foreigners are not forced—as yet—to sing English. Then as a rule, they are not given leading parts. There are, no doubt, a few well-known exceptions. And, in defense of what to some might seem a tendency to discriminate against Americans to the advantage of Italians, Poles, or Frenchmen, it should be admitted that, though as singers they compare well with their European rivals, as singing actors most Americans are inferior. The reason for their too frequent inability to interpret characters with the required ease and passion lies, to a great extent, in their lack of what is in special cases described as temperament. Another reason (and a vital one) may be a lack of practice. To act well one should have good parts to act. Many who are favorites on the concert board might become successful in opera if they could get more chances of interpreting more important characters.

When he began his bright career, even Caruso was by no means a good actor. There are others one could name in the Latin contingents of the Metropolitan and Chicago companies who will never be good actors. But they will always have the chances of appearing in important rôles, the roles from which Americans seem to be so strangely excluded.

Victor Maurel, the great baritone who "created" the parts of Falstaff and Iago so marvelously in Italy, has for the past 10 years or so been living and teaching singers in New York. On the eve of sailing for his native France some days ago, he talked at some length with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about singing and opera. After a long career he is still an active factor in his chosen field, and his experience should entitle him to deference. In his opinion there is not a word to say—at least in theory—against opera in English. He holds that English can be sung without offending the most sensitive or critical.

English a Musical Language

"Long years ago," said he, "in London, I gave a recital just to prove that English songs, if rightly sung, were quite as musical as lieder or canzoni. The critics who attended my performance went to scoff—and they remained to praise. And this although I sang my airs by rote. For I knew little or no English."

"Opera could be interpreted in English. Nor could I see why foreign artists should not be able or obliged to use your language. So much for theory. Then why, you may inquire, is not the theory translated into fact? That is the point. Mon cher ami, the fact is that Americans who take to opera are hampered by two most distressing faults. With rare exceptions they know nothing about diction, enunciation, articulation. They are under the impression that the only essential of dramatic singing is 'tone.' Besides this they appear to have no temperament. During my stay here, I have had 2000 pupils. Some have come to me for the sake of the amusement they expected to get from my lessons. Others have had more serious notions. You may wonder when I tell you that, of those 2000, not one—not one, I say—had temperamental qualities."

"As to their diction—their articulation—it was terrible, almost always. They treated consonants as though they were negligible, both at the be-

ginning and the end of the words they sang. Quite recently an artist who had had many successes in the concert room was sent to me by one of your opera managements. He sang for me.

"I suppose that that is English?" said I, after listening to him. "But, though you are quite close to me, I can't understand a single word."

"My would-be pupil was unpleasantly affected, I suppose, by my severity. I told him that, if he cared to study with me, he would have not only to obey me implicitly while he was in my studio, and to reform his very faulty way of articulating, but also to promise that, on leaving me, he would do his best to reform his daily speech. Otherwise, as I explained, my pains would be wasted."

"In daily life," said I, "I should not mind, perhaps, how carelessly you pronounced your words. But those who pay their money in an opera house are surely entitled to know what words you are singing."

"The most fundamental need of the American singer is to acquire the habit of more careful speech, in his own home, at school, and in his private intercourse with men and women. Next, he requires a national conservatory, in which he would be compelled to obey an accepted and unquestioned way of pronouncing his own language."

"I often hear, from persons whom I meet, that artists can dispense with laws and schools. The other day, some one argued that, because I happened to be able to paint pictures and had had no lessons in painting, anyone could become a painter without training. But that argument would hardly bear analysis."

MR. SCOTT'S OPERA VENTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With Antonio Scotti, baritone, as the leading attraction, the Metropolitan Musical Bureau will put a small opera company on tour, opening at Memphis, Tennessee, on April 28 and closing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 17. The singers will include Mmes. Easton and Peralta, sopranos; Mmes. Gordon and Kent, contraltos; Messrs. MacLennan and Harold, tenors; Mr. Picco, baritone, and Mr. Gallagher, bass. The musical director will be Carlo Peroni. The repertoire will comprise three pieces, "L'Oracolo," and "Cavalleria Rusticana," which will be given in double bills, and "Madam Butterfly."

The little company will be supported by an orchestra of 30 instruments and a chorus of 35 voices, chosen from the Metropolitan Opera Company's forces. The start will be made from Atlanta, Georgia, after the Metropolitan festival week closes there on April 26. The itinerary includes Shreveport, Louisiana; Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Tulsa, Arizona; St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; Baltimore, Maryland; and Washington, District of Columbia.

In some of the towns the company will stay two nights, giving both its bills; in others, it will stay one night, giving "L'Oracolo," with Mr. Scotti in the leading rôle and "Cavalleria." "Tito Ruffo, the baritone, has arrived in New York, on his way, it is said, to join the opera company which is to appear in Mexico City, Mexico, at the National Opera House, under the musical direction of Giorgio Polacco. Mr. Polacco's company includes Mmes. Raisa and Mason, sopranos; Mr. Dolci, tenor; and Mr. Rimini, baritone.

Cleofonte Campanini, director of the Chicago Opera Company, is in New York, making preparations for a trip to Europe. He sails on April 23.

After a long interval, owing to the war, music is coming into its own once more, and in the ancient city of New-castle-on-Tyne events are moving in the most satisfactory way. Opera, concerts and lectures on music have received most gratifying support, and now a more ambitious scheme is to be launched. Though few details have been agreed upon up to the present, the following is a brief outline of the undertaking. With the help of the under-mentioned well-known musicians in the north—Messrs. Edgar L. Bainton (latey repatriated from Rubenstein), W. G. Whittaker, Alfred Wall, W. Ellis (cathedral organist), George Dodds, and H. Yeaman Dodds, a North of England Competition Musical Festival is to be promoted on similar lines to those festivals which have proved so successful at Blackpool, Birmingham and Morecambe. The first festival will be held during the last week in June. The scheme will embrace all classes of music, including brass band contests, and competitions for the following (amongst others): Church and chapel choirs, Y. W. C. A. and girls' clubs, male voice choirs and mixed voice choirs, string orchestras, orchestras for strings, woodwind, brass and percussion, theory competition and elocution tests, folk dances for children and adults, solo, duet and quartet competitions, as well as for those for instrumental solos. The festival will be spread over several halls, owing to the inadequacy of the Town Hall. It is probable that the band contests and the morris dancing will be held at St. James' Football Ground, and for the other competitions all suitable accommodation in the city will be taken.

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A NEW ORCHESTRA IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Let us look with fairness upon the matter in dispute, which, put in the fewest possible words, amounts to just this: Which do we prefer—old music or new?

A group of women has instituted a series of late-season orchestral concerts. Edgar Varese is the conductor. The players, so it is said, consist largely of members of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the New York Symphony Society who have finished their regular winter of work and do not object to extending their engagements through the spring. The repertoire is not a repository at all. For if it were it would simply be the Mozart-Haydn-Beethoven-Schubert-Schumann and Brahms symphonies which the public knows familiarly and which most of the musicians can probably play by heart.

The repertoire is not a repository, and that is where the rub comes. Will the public support an orchestra which asks listeners to forgo their predilections for the old masters, and to give their attention to unknown or to little-known composers of the modern schools? The question ought, perhaps, to be asked in a different way, more like this: Does the town mean to continue in the same artistic mood that it affected before the war, devoting itself to classicism, and accepting the conservatory class-room idea of an orchestral program; or does it aspire to an after-the-war type of expression, ceasing to be interested in music primarily as the voice of history, and inclining to make use of it as the utterance of today?

The women opened their series of concerts in Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 11; and they had the satisfaction of hearing their first program presented with admirable mastery on the conductor's part and with remarkable enthusiasm on the players' part. The selections included a new piece by Casella, "May Night," for contralto (Mme. Ettore) and orchestra; a concerto, two short pieces, "In Full Bloom" and "Village Dance," by Bartok; and a symphonic poem, "Song of Destiny," by Dupont. This music contained nothing which anyone could refer to a lesson hour a year ago or many years ago; nothing which anyone could verify by comment of a musical essayist read once in a library corner. It gave new impressions, both as to material presented and as to manner of presentation. It had to be listened to for what it meant then and there.

Some may have said to themselves: "All very well, but we would like to hear the New Symphony Orchestra, as the women have named their organization, play the fifth symphony of Beethoven. We really are not sure what the experiment amounts to with only a test in music by Casella, Bartok, and Dupont. Nor can we tell just what the conductor amounts to until he tries something we know."

The women who have started the concerts have opened a great question. Possibly they have started a musical reawakening in New York, such as a certain group of people in Paris after the war in 1870. Two hopeful situations developed at their first concert. The audience was open-minded and the performers showed the greatest willingness to interpret something besides the music they have been trained to regard as standard.

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THE HOME FORUM

Danton

"Danton was of the Herculean type of a Luther, though without Luther's deep vision of spiritual things; or a Chatham, though without Chatham's august majesty of life; or a Cromwell, though without Cromwell's calm steadfastness of patriotic purpose," writes Lord Morley. "Danton cannot be called noble, because nobility implies a purity, an elevation, and a kind of seriousness which were not his. He was too heedless of his good name, and too blind to the truth that, though right and wrong may be near neighbors, yet the line that separates them is of an awful sacredness. . . . But the world forgives much to a royal size, and Danton was one of the men who strike deep notes. He had that largeness of motive, fullness of nature, and capaciousness of mind, which will always redeem a multitude of infirmities."

"Though the author of some of the most tremendous and far-sounding phrases of an epoch that was only too rich in them, yet phrases had no empire over him; he was their master, not their dupe. Of all the men who succeeded Mirabeau as directors of the unchained forces, we feel that Danton alone was in his true element. . . . If his rivals or his friends seemed too intent on trifles, too apt to confound side-issues with the central aim of the battle, Danton was ever ready to urge them to take a juster measure: 'When the edifice is all ablaze, I take little heed of the knives who are plying the household goods; I rush to put out the flames.'"

"When base egoism was compromising a cause more priceless than the personality of any man, it was Danton who made them ashamed. . . . Danton instantly discerned that the problem was to preserve revolutionary energy, and still to persuade the insurgent forces to retire once more within their boundaries. Robespierre discerned this too, but he was paralyzed and bewildered by his own principles, as the convinced doctrinaire is so apt to be amid the perplexities of practice. The teaching of Rousseau was ever pouring like thin smoke among his ideas and clouding his views of actual conditions. . . . His intelligence seemed to move in subterranean tunnels, with the gleam of an equivocal promise at one end and the mist of a vague conclusion at the other. . . . But then, what qualities had Robespierre for building up a state? He had neither strength of practical character, nor firm breadth of political judgment, nor a sound social doctrine. When we compare him—I do not say with Frederick of Prussia, with Jefferson, with Washington—but with the group of able men who made the closing year of the Convention, honorable and of good service to France, we have a measure of Robespierre's profound and pitiable incompetence."

Wings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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O little wings! O happy, buoyant wings!
Fluttering, glittering, swirling,
Rhythmic, free;
Soaring, swooping, poisoning,
To the urge of life's ecstasy!
How the eyes of the earth-bound
longingly follow
The sweep of the wings.
The daring, attaining rapture of wings!

Ah, but the earth-bound are learning they need not be bound;
They have fashioned great, clumsy wings to up-bear them;
And farther still they will follow
To the power of flight—
Mounting to man's dominion,
On the wings of its might.
Aye, the earth-bound are breaking away

From the tether of old, old tradition;
They are daring, mounting, following
Up into man's dominion,
Up, on the pinions of Spirit,
Into the light!

Chaucer's Love of Nature

From the infancy of mankind no tribe of living creatures has awakened more sympathy in the human heart than the birds of the air. This wide range of attraction, appealing so directly to the poetic instincts of humanity, has called forth hearty recognition in the literature of every age and of every tongue. In our own literature this recognition has been more especially ample. Chaucer, the illustrious father of English poetry, struck the keynote of that passionate love of nature which has been maintained among us with ever-growing devotion. "Nature, the vicar of the Almighty Lord," to use his own expression, filled [him] with a deep, reverential and joyous delight in the endless beauty and charm of the outer world. This pleasure included an ardent appreciation of bird-life, which finds vent continually in simple but enthusiastic language all through his writings. Chaucer was undoubtedly a bookish man, much attached to his favorite authors and to meditation upon them. Yet, as he himself confesses, there were times when the open country, with all its varied sights and sounds, and especially with its exuberant life in plants and animals, had for him even greater attraction. He tells that

"On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yve I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence."

So he tells, that there is game noon.
That fro my bokes maketh me to goon.
But hit be other upon the haly-day,
Or elles in the loly tyme of May.
When that I here the smale fowles singe
And that the floures gynne for to sprynge—
Farwel my studie, as lasting that season!"

In his vivid descriptions of scenes in spring and summer, the carols of the birds are always a prominent feature. Thus, at the very beginning of his "Canterbury Tales," the mere thought of April, with its sweet showers and tender leafage "In every holt and heath," recalls to him how the

"Smale fowles maken melodye
That stепен at the night with open ye."
His poem on "The Parliament of Fowles" represents the various birds of the air coming in a crowded throng from all quarters to choose their mates. As he enumerates our familiar birds he couples with their names epithets that express the popular estimation of them. The scene is laid in a garden where

"On every bough the briddes herde I singe
With voys of angel in hir armonye."

Again, in his quaint and humorous version of the "Cuckoo and the Nightingale," the poet transports us into the very heart of the woods to hear a discourse between these two harbingers of summer. For the nightingale he had a fondness which is lovingly expressed in the "Flower and the Leaf," where we find the picture of a woodland of oaks whose new leaves

"Sprongen out ayein the sonne shene,
Some very rede, and some a glad light grene;

Which, as me thought, was right a pleasant sight,
And eek the briddes songes for to here
Would have rejoiced any erthly wight;
And I, that couthe not yet, in no manere.

Here the Nightingale of all the years,
Ful busily hertked with herte and ere,
If I her voys perceve coude any-where."

This simple delight in the voices of the birds, so prominent in the poems of the author of the "Canterbury Tales," was maintained among his successors in English poetry. By Elizabethan times, however, it had become enlarged and enriched by the growth of a more observant and contemplative habit—Sir Archibald Geikie in "The Birds of Shakespeare."

A True Son of the Covenanters

Before all things Stevenson was a born poet, to whom the world was full of enchantment and of latent romance, only waiting to take shape and substance in the forms of art. It was his birthright.

"To hear
The great bell beating far and near—
The old, unknown enchanted gong
That on the road hales men along."



Trinity Spire, New York City

Old Trinity's Chimes

Beautiful and dauntless, Trinity's spire still pierces up to the blue, and bates not a jot of cheer because of the tall buildings which have shouldered themselves above it; and its chimes still float down Wall Street and play about the colossal statue of Washington before the Sub-Treasury; and on Sundays, when the surge and clash of the city pauses, they can be heard in and out of the gray tenement streets hidden here and there among the stone and steel walls.

Albert Meislahn, who was Trinity's official ringer for thirty years, talked of his experiences a few years ago to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

"About the earliest sound I remember," he said, "is the ringing of old Trinity's chimes. I couldn't well help hearing them, for I was born in a house where the morning sun moved the shadow of Trinity's steeple across the window of my bedroom, and the sounds of the chimes Sunday mornings and afternoons, saints' days, holidays, and celebration days, came in at my window, and I loved the music."

"My father was not a rich man, even as riches were counted then, but he was a prosperous grocer, and, besides the schooling I got in the public school in Washington Street, a little below where we lived, I received lessons in music. I didn't play hockey from those music lessons, because I had a notion that they would help me become a chimer of Trinity, and to become that I made up my mind about as soon as I had a mind to make up."

"One day I thought it was time for me to prepare myself for that job. So I went over to the church when I knew Mr. Aeyliffe was in the belfry—and I knew him, of course, for he was the greatest man in New York to me, and I climbed the eighty-eight steps up to the belfry and said to the ringer that I wanted to learn how to ring the chimes."

"All right, my boy," said he. "Now I'll number this piece of music and number the levers, and I'll show you how."

"Proud of my learning, I said I could read notes and didn't need the numbers. That pleased him."

"I was only a schoolboy at the time, but I soon got to know the chimes well enough to help Mr. Aeyliffe, and I did help him when he had a long program to play."

One of the innovations which he made after he became ringer, Mr. Meislahn tells of as follows:

"I had learned to transpose piano scores for the chimes, so I once said to Dr. Dix I thought it would be a good idea to transpose some tunes the people knew and liked, merry tunes, and play them on celebration days. The doctor told me to go ahead and he would look over what I did. I always submitted to him at the beginning of each year a list of new songs I wanted to play and he would approve the list with his name, like this:

From a cabinet the ringer produced a pile of music and other papers. Among the papers were a number of lists of selections with Dr. Dix's

written approval. One list will give an idea of the variety and range of tunes the chimer elected, as thus: "Our Flag Is There," "Unfold the Glorious Banner," "My Country's Flag of Stars," "The Old Volunteer Fireman," "Hail, Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Happy New York to Thee," "Sunday Morning Bell," "Grand Millennium," "My Sabbath Home," "Adeste Fideles," "Old Hundred," and "Home, Sweet Home." The song to the volunteer fireman suggested a story.

"That was proposed by Dr. Dix himself," the ringer said. "I was talking with him one day about popular songs to make the people down below in the streets feel happy, and he asked me if there was not a song to the volunteers. I said I would get it and transcribe it if he wanted me to."

"When I first began to climb up into the belfry to learn from Mr. Aeyliffe, you could look down and see but few buildings more than three stories high, and now there are buildings that have more than three stories above the very top of Trinity's steeple."

19th April, 1875

Who cometh over the hills,
Her garments with morning sweet,
The dance of a thousand rills
Making music before her feet?
Her presence freshens the air;
Sunshine steals light from her face;
The laden footstep of Care
Leaps to the tune of her pace.
Fairness of all that is fair,
Grace at the heart of all grace,
Sweetener of bud and of ball,
Freedom, oh, fairest of all
The daughters of Time and
Thought!

Away, ungrateful doubt, away!
At least, she is our own today.
Break into rapture, my song,
Verses, leap forth in the sun,
Bearing the joyance along.
Like a train of fire as ye run!
Pause not for choosing of words,
Let them but blossom and sing
Blithe as the orchards and birds
With the new coming of spring!
Dance in your jollity, bells;
Shout, cannon; cease not, ye drums;
Answer, ye hillside and dells;
Bow, all ye people! She comes,
Radiant, calm-fronted, as when
She hallowed that April day.

Stay with us! Yes, thou shalt stay,
Softener and strengthener of men,
Freedom, not won by the vain,
Not to be courted in play,
Not to be kept without pain.
Stay with us! Yes, thou wilt stay,
Handmaid and mistress of all.
Kinder of deed and of thought,
Thou that to hut and to hall
Equal deliverance brought!
Touch our dull lips with your fire,
That we may praise without fear
Her our delight, our desire,
Our faith's inextinguishable star,
Our hope, our remembrance, our trust,
Our present, our past, our to be,
Who will mingle her life with our dust
And makes us deserve to be free!

—Lowell (from the Ode read at Concord).

Two Educations

Every man has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives to himself.—Gibbon.

"None of These Things Move Me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE man who has learned to trust scientifically has gone far to placing himself beyond the effort of anger, of malice, or of fear, in short of evil of any kind, to injure him. Jesus of Nazareth knew this perfectly when he said to Peter, in all the agony of the garden of Gethsemane, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" A few years later, Paul, speaking to the elders of the Ephesian Church, at Miletus, declared of the persecutions he saw around him, "None of these things move me," insisting that it was not a man's business to trouble about the future, but to keep himself every whit clean in the present, remembering only of his neighbors that Jesus had taught them how "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

What all this means Mrs. Eddy has made abundantly clear in Science and Health. On page 79 she writes, "Mind-science teaches that mortals need not be weary in well doing." It dissipates fatigue in doing good. Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us. We have strength in proportion to our apprehension of the truth, and our strength is not lessened by giving utterance to truth."

At the same time the only way in which we can renew and maintain this strength is in the way Christ Jesus explained to Peter. It is by surrounding ourselves with God's angels, with an unflinching reliance on divine Love, with a truly metaphysical understanding of Principle. Angels, however, be it said, are not super men and women poised on wings. Angels, in the definition of Mrs. Eddy, on page 581 of Science and Health, are "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

Now the whole of Christian Science consists, first, in gaining a scientific understanding of God, as the New Testament puts it, and then in demonstrating this understanding, again as the New Testament insists, through mighty works or signs, terms the Greek originals of which are translated in the English version as miracles. It is evident, therefore, that as an understanding of Principle comes to a man, as he banishes sensuality and materiality from his mind, he surrounds himself with angels, with true or scientific thoughts, through which the fears and temptations of the flesh cannot pass. This shows how true is Mrs. Eddy's saying, on page 10 of "Miscellaneous Writings," that "Even in belief you have but one (that, not in reality), and this one enemy is yourself—your erroneous belief that you have enemies; that evil is real; that evil but good exists in Science."

When a man, in other words, fences himself about with right thinking, how is it possible for evil to befall him or come high his dwelling, which is in divine Mind? But if he fails to do this, whose fault is it? and who except himself can be accused as his enemy? It is on this basis, surely, that all true metaphysical healing is done. The practitioner knows that the image and likeness of God is not the sick or sinning human being. The sick or sinning human being is his own enemy because, instead of surrounding himself with the angels of God, he has allowed pictures of sickness or sin to occupy his mind. These pictures constitute the suggestions of evil, and the practitioner consequently takes the side of the patient against the suggestions, and endeavors to teach him how to entertain angels instead of sensual and material ideals. This is made possible to the practitioner in proportion to his own attainment of angels, in the proportion, that is to say, in which he rejects the suggestion of a self apart from God, a man in the image and likeness, not of God, but of flesh, and gains instead the vision of the true man or the Christ. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476-7 of Science and Health, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The lepers, for instance, whom Christ Jesus healed, were surely cleansed precisely in this way. When, coming down from the Mount, after preaching his marvelous Sermon, he met the leper, and, at his request, spoke the word that healed him, he also put forth his hand, and touched him. But Jesus was able to do this without fear, and so without danger of contagion, not merely because he knew that matter was purely a manifestation of the mortal mind, but because he "beheld in Science the perfect man." Because he had so banished fear, with its belief in materiality and mortality from his mind, that he knew that nothing existed except the image and likeness of God. Brought face to face with this dread belief of leprosy, it moved him no more than the presence of the dead man in the tomb at Bethany, or the boast of the Roman, Pilate, that he had power to crucify him or to let him go. The legions of angels which surrounded him in the garden at Gethsemane, were still around him in Pilate's house, on the hill of Calvary, and in the garden on the morning of the resurrection.

So it is with any and every man who sincerely attempts to hold to the vision

of the Christ. He may stray grievously out of the footsteps of Christ Jesus, as Paul indicated when he wrote, for "the evil which I would not, that I do," or again when, alluding to the strength of a man's belief in the senses, he asked, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" But he knows that by persistence he can always recover his lost way, since he has no enemy but himself. Why, then, should anything move him, if he is steadily pursuing the straight path of his highest understanding of Principle? It is not his to judge lest he be judged. But it is his to judge righteous judgment, to endeavor always to separate Truth from error. This effort of separation can, however, only safely be undertaken, as a man surrounds himself with angels, as he gains a metaphysical understanding of Principle. And the only guarantee he has of the possession of this understanding is the ability with which he destroys sickness, and the success with which he overcomes sin.

At Harper's Ferry

Those who have stood amid the sublime scenery at Harper's Ferry and watched the eagle there in his favorite haunts, now perched in solitary grandeur on some tall peak or towering crag, now wheeling into the heavens with his eye upon the sun; those who have delighted to watch him thus know something of his nature and his habits.

I witnessed there, upon one occasion, a scene which I wish I had the skill or ability to depict, for it was very beautiful. There was a black, lowering, and portentous cloud in the west. . . . An eagle came swooping on from the east directly in the face of the cloud itself. Onward he came with the rapidity of an arrow, seemingly resolved to penetrate the dark barrier, and make his onward way in spite of all resistance. Now he plunged into the dark bosom of the cloud, as if determined to snatch the lightning of heaven. Anon he wheeled aloft as if resolved to scale the summit; and his shriek came forth in fierce defiance of the angry thunder. But suddenly he made one majestic swoop—not backward, nor retreat in his nature—but directly along the very verge of the cloud, skirting the Blue Ridge, and perched himself upon one of its loftiest peaks. He paused one moment, with bowed wings and glancing eyes; the cloud blew over without even the smallest pattering of rain, the sun came out again from the cloudless heaven, the eagle sprang from his perch and pursued his course far in the dim regions of the trackless west! —H. Bedinger.

Genius

We measure genius by quality, not by quantity.—Wendell Phillips.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Wages of Adam

IF ANYONE were to search the dictionary through and through it would be difficult, probably, to find a word which has been more outrageously libeled than the word *service*. For this the churches must take the blame equally with all laymen. For when the phrase divine service was applied to a religious ritual rather than to the active work of the destruction of sorrow, and sickness, and sin, the worst prostitution of all, perhaps, took place. At the same time the grandeur of the ideal of service was lost with the conception of a gentleman as one who at least did not serve with his hands. So at any rate medieval society translated it, and in this sense it was understood in the bitter sarcasm of the poet of the Peasants' War:

"When Adam delved, and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?"

Some years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw drew all London to hear him defend against Mr. Chesterton, in public debate, his audacious theorem that, "Only a socialist can be a gentleman." When he had finished, the audacity was discovered to have dwindled into a simple asseveration of the Carlylean doctrine of the dignity of labor. Mr. Shaw's argument, in short, proved to be that a gentleman, the embodiment of gentle birth or gentleness, found his title in true service. In short, as a later poet of the people put the same idea as that of the Peasants' War,

"The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the airs of poet-lords."

All of which is quite true, though, in point of fact, it amounts to very little at all. For it is quite as certain that "the first gentleman in Europe" would have taken precedence of all the gobs in Thackeray's famous volume, as that the mere fact of tilling the soil does not constitute the tiller a gentleman. In spite, however, of all these and of any other truisms, the dignity of labor remains an adamant fact, whether the labor be of the head or of the hands, and that is why Carlyle was able to write, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness."

Nevertheless the worker has to be paid for his service, and this whether he be a minister of state or an agricultural laborer. And it is this question of pay which has excited the passions of the world from the day when the Assyrians and the Egyptians went out to get cheap labor by making slaves in war, down to the formation of the trades-union of the present time. The Nebuchadnezzars and the Pharaohs recognized the simple economic fact that riches ultimately were expressed in terms of labor. It mattered nothing to the one, in fashioning the hanging gardens of Babylon, whether he possessed the whole of Asia, or to the other, in building the Pyramids, whether all the clay of Africa were at his disposal, unless he were able to find men out of whose necessities he could drain the labor necessary for his purpose. Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh, therefore, reduced this simple economic fact to practice. They went across their borders into their neighbors' country, and brought back the young men and the young women to become hewers of wood and drawers of water under the lash and at the point of the sword. As the centuries passed, however, the economic pressure became of another kind. An even simpler method was found than that of waging war. Serfdom was substituted for slavery, while the compulsion of the serf to bring the corn from his corn-patch to be ground at the abbeys mill gave the church a lien on anything the baron might overlook.

Little by little, however, as men ceased to trade in kind, and found a common exchange in money, the serf gave place to the wage earner, and the economic problem changed to the ability of the master to control paid labor. Out of this, of course, have arisen the great economic problems of the day, centering in the trust. For it is obvious that if there are a hundred men to be employed, and there are three employers, the hundred can bargain for the best terms, and that, therefore, competition is set up between the three. In order to amass vast wealth, therefore, it became necessary not only that labor should be sufficiently necessitous to accept the terms of capital, but that capital should eliminate, even to the extent of dragging, competition in its own ranks in order more thoroughly to control labor. If you ask the ordinary man if this is a righteous use of economic pressure, he will tell you that it is the effect of economic law, and that neither you nor he, nor any other person, can alter law. But, as a matter of fact, the argument is a colossal fallacy. Law was altered when collective bargaining by trades-union was accepted as inevitable; law was broken when the President of the United States intervened to settle the great railway dispute, in 1916; and law is being disregarded today, in England, when the Prime Minister sets up what is practically a Labor Parliament to discuss and settle, outside the law of supply and demand, the demands of the miners.

Now anybody knows that law which can be broken never was law. That was the argument upon which Professor Huxley disposed of Hume's theory of a miracle as an abrogation of a law of nature. And Huxley's argument is precisely as true of an infraction of economic law in the railway conflict in America, or the colliery crisis in England, as it was of the question whether the sick were healed and the dead raised, eighteen hundred years ago, in Palestine. The truth of the matter is that it is not an economic question but an ethical question which is in dispute. The economic question can easily be settled when an agreement on the ethical question has been reached. To the ethical question there are, of course, two sides—the side of Capital and of Labor. So long as Capital imagines that it can work its economical law of buying labor by pressure of its necessities, it will find itself faced by trouble and disaster. And, in the same way, so long as Labor imagines that it is its right to mulct Capital, even to the extent of ruining it, it will be met by

resentment and resistance. For although it is true that riches ultimately are expressed in terms of labor, it is equally true that manual labor cannot be divorced from mental labor without disaster. The representative of manual labor, consequently, who imagines that riches are ultimately expressed in terms of such labor alone is attempting to break law, and must discover the effect of that attempt with the promptness with which it is being discovered by the Bolshevik movement in Russia today.

The ethical law, then, remains the touchstone upon which every economic argument must be laid to separate the gold from the alloy. Sweating is a despicable and immoral effort to take advantage of the necessities of Labor, but sabotage is an equally immoral means of attempting to gain by force something that has not been earned in Principle. Capital has its rights. And one of the greatest of these is to pay Labor a just and generous proportion of all earnings. Even so it were well for both Capital and Labor to ponder deeply that great saying of Carlyle's: "The 'wages' of every noble work do yet lie in Heaven or else nowhere."

Cycles of Mining Revival in the West

SINCE the days of 1849, when it became known that placer gold mines had been discovered in California, and hundreds of thousands of men crossed the plains and mountains, or journeyed in sailing vessels "around the Horn" to reach the new Eldorado, the great west of the United States has held an almost irresistible attraction for the adventurer. At irregular intervals, but never with more than a dozen years intervening, new discoveries of gold or silver deposits have brought to western sections fortune-hunters from the four corners of the earth. And vast fortunes have been made in unquestionably legitimate mining enterprises, in the bonanza days of the Comstock mines at Virginia City, the early-day activities at Eureka, and in Tonopah and Goldfield, in Nevada; in the Cripple Creek district and elsewhere in Colorado; in Montana; and in the far-off Klondike. But while the few have prospered, the fact remains that unnumbered smaller fortunes have been lost in vain quests for metal where it did not exist at all, and in speculation in stocks in absolutely worthless properties. It has been stated authoritatively that, in fact, more wealth has been lost in unprofitable metal mining in the United States than has been realized from the successful mines.

In what is known as the Divide section, a few miles from Tonopah, Nevada, where fabulous fortunes were made, many of them only to be lost in the financial crash in 1907, there has recently been discovered what some conservative mining men of the west have pronounced a silver-mining prospect richer and greater than the Comstock. One of great richness is being taken out, and stock in the original properties has advanced, within a few weeks, from 30 or 40 cents a share to \$8 and over. But, as might be inferred, this stock is not being offered for sale. It is being held by those in whose possession it was when the "strike" was made, and it no doubt will continue to be so held for some time to come. This does not mean, however, that there are no opportunities for the investor to purchase stock in other claims in the Divide section. Indeed it is announced that the desert has been staked out in claims for a distance of ten miles in one direction and eight miles in another, and that stock is being offered in new corporations, formed over night, at whatever can be got for it. The promoters of wild-cat properties, so-called, are the real enemies of every legitimate mining project. Such exploiters have nothing to lose, because the stocks they sell are, in a large majority of cases, quite worthless. Consequently every dollar they take in is counted by them as so much clear gain. They are the people who tell the world most of what is told about new mining camps. The legitimate mine promoter, who is usually a mine owner, is seldom loquacious.

The people and properties of the State of Nevada have suffered greatly at the hands of speculators, as have the people and properties of all the other mining states in the west. In some of these states the enactment of so-called "blue-sky" laws has checked the exploitation of worthless stocks of all kinds, but Nevada, unfortunately, has no such law. Because she has not, and because of the tendency of people everywhere to try to get something for nothing, the return of "boom" days to Tonopah, and to a vast section of the desert adjacent to the city, threatens to bring in the wake of the legitimate development a recurrence of the questionable practices of former days. But, even with all this, the fact appears to be that the year 1919 promises to mark the return of the irregular cycle, and to witness the rise of a modern, but none the less typical, mining town in a remote section of what was once known as the Great American Desert.

The Modern Dædalus

IT is the first step that costs. All others follow as a matter of course. It will be ten years on the 25th of July since the Frenchman Blieriot made the first successful attempt to cross the English Channel. Only the very youngest among us is likely to have forgotten the intense interest and excitement of those days before the flight. How the news was watched for and the weather regarded. A complete uncertainty prevailed as to what had to be encountered in the unexplored regions of the sky that lay over the twenty miles of sea between Dover and Calais. There was great talk then of air currents and air pockets, and great doubts as to the weight and build of the machine suitable for so great an undertaking. Today as we fix our eyes on the Atlantic, waiting for a greater triumph, the excitement of 1909 is easily recalled. Blieriot and Latham were then the heroes of the hour. They waited on the weather as Hawker and Grieve, Morgan and Raynham are waiting today. Latham delayed his start too long, being doubtful of conditions, while Blieriot got triumphantly away, and after thirty minutes of uneventful flying landed safely on the English coast. "It was a great flight," Orville Wright is reported to have said.

Just now, on both sides of the Atlantic, wings are being primed to the highest pitch of perfection, and the nerve of those men who are to steer their courses in the upper regions of the air over 3000 miles of ocean, is being put to the hard test of waiting. For now, as then, the

weather intervenes. It was, indeed, standing ready to boil over at the most untoward moment. The hovering wings determined it, and down from the north came the thunder of its footsteps. Snow and hurricane and the thermometer playing around zero. The tiny atoms, two or three little pilots with their companions, wait for the weather to tire itself out and leave the final conquest of the air to them. It may, like the heathen, rage, and imagine a vain thing, and hope to remain sole possessor of the vast solitudes that brood over the great ocean. Nevertheless, rage as it may, its time is short and perhaps, like another protagonist, it knows it. Presently it will have lost its mastery, and men will no longer depend upon its conditions.

To the world looking on the task seems pretty stupendous, but presently, it is easy to prognosticate, it will hear unmovable of a daily air service between the British Isles and America. The calm acceptance of the vast idea shows our growing faith in aeronautics. Ten years ago, the notion of a daily air service between Paris and London would have been scouted as a wild improbability. Today, many of us plan, quite soberly, to cross the Atlantic, by the air route, when the pioneers have done their pioneering.

And so we see the steady gain of men, the march over all impediments, the determination to discover and master the universe and all that is in it. Easily the gain swings forward, without much pride or tumult and with no surprise. This is an age of great expectations, so much so that it would be difficult to overleap them, and to offer it something that it would not readily accept. A summer playground inside the Antarctic circle, even a trip to the North Pole are not regarded as Utopian dreams. Who knows, then, that some day, as this delivering up of secrets goes on, a journey to the stars may not be counted as well within the range of practical undertakings?

The Two Samuels

ANYBODY who has ever attempted to work out a literary problem must know how evidence of a certain sort appears to be hung out on every bush by the roadside. It is only when the attempt is made to weave this into a consistent argument that the writer discovers that he is spinning a cloth so fine as to be, like a certain king's new clothes, entirely invisible. All this must have been ancient history to Mr. E. R. Thompson when he set out, in the pages of *The Nineteenth Century*, to adumbrate the delightful, if amazing, theory that, though the name of Pickwick might be that of a Bath coach-owner, and the famous dress that of an elderly Richmond beau, the man inside, the veritable Pickwick, whom the world loves, was conceived out of the pages of Boswell, and was none other than our "trustworthy and well-beloved" Samuel Johnson.

Much of the evidence in Mr. Thompson's article is of the usual sort. It proves, that is to say, too much or too little. For instance, there is no reason at all to doubt that the founder of the famous club got his name from the coach-owner in whose coach Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Winkle, and Mr. and Mrs. Dowler made the journey to Bath. But if any person should regard such an origin as too plebeian or too modern for so distinguished a man, it may be pointed out that Pickwick was a manor, in Wilts, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who not only granted a lease to one Samuel Weller, but whose muniment room has given up the names of Mr. Winkles, Mr. Wegg, William Sykes, and Mark Coe.

It is obvious, therefore, that when you embark on the great argument of proof by coincidences, you may find yourself proving anything or nothing. Only the other day an ingenious commentator discovered a strange similarity between Dickens and Marryat, and proceeded to draw a curiously interesting comparison between Pip and Jacob Faithful, Tom Beazeley and Silas Wegg, and half a score of others. The fact seems simply to be that Dickens was an omnivorous reader, of a certain sort, and when an omnivorous boy-reader becomes an omnivorous man-writer, almost anything is liable to follow. Was Marryat himself first in the field with his own puppets? Who shall say? Napoleon made popular the phrase about God and the big battalions, but Bussy-Rabutin used it a century before him. Lincoln made famous the wonderful epigram about the government of the people, but Theodore Parker used it before him, and Daniel Webster before him again, and Maximilien Robespierre before any of them. Was Robespierre the first? An attempt has recently been made to father it upon Wycliffe, though Dr. Craigie, than whom no greater authority exists, thinks it is improbable that it is earlier than the Sixteenth Century. Most of the phrases which are in current use today were popular enough in pagan Rome or Athens.

All of which serves, of course, only to bring the literary or critical merry-go-round back again to Mr. E. R. Thompson and his new Pickwick-cum-Johnson theory. Mr. Thompson, it is true, produces a portentous trail of coincidences, of the Westminster muniment or Captain Marryat variety, in substantiation of his discovery. Now the discovery is so interesting that no one wants to belittle it, but the fact remains that, by an equally industrious process of literary mosaic work, Mr. Pickwick could probably be connected with a dozen other characters whose traits lay dormant in the capacious memory of the great novelist. Dickens read, and read, and read, and then wrote, and wrote, and wrote, and, as a result, some of Dr. Johnson may have as easily survived in Mr. Pickwick, and some of Tom Beazeley in Silas Wegg. There is this, however, against the theory of deliberate reincarnation, that Dickens, who, by his own admission, made use of his father in fashioning Micawber, and his mother in conceiving Mrs. Nickleby, who found Mr. Venus with the assistance of Marcus Stone, and involved himself in a regrettable quarrel with Leigh Hunt, owing to his too close characterization of Harold Skimpole, never once confessed, even to Forster, that Samuel Pickwick was the only lineal descendant of Samuel Johnson.

Not but that Mr. Thompson has his final and clinching argument. If, he writes, "we have evidence of at least one distinct 'crib' on Dickens' part from the pages of Boswell, the strength of the case is very materially increased." That is so, and Mr. Thompson arrests Dickens,

as it were, red-handed, in a way which it is to be expected would have found him very little mercy, if his case had been taken before Mr. Fang or Alderman Cute. The crib, or shall we call it the theft, is the story of "the uncommon agreeable character" who every day ate "four crumpets before walking home to Kensington." Now not only is Dickens unquestionably guilty of this robbery from the person of one, to wit James Boswell, but he was guilty of what it is quite certain the magistrate or the alderman would have regarded as the additional offense of disguising the stolen muffins as crumpets. Whether, however, the crime constitutes the proof on which Mr. Thompson relies is altogether another thing. The evidence is, really, of the same nature as all the preceding evidence. The baby, that is to say, may be a Brobdingnagian and not a Lilliputian one, but it is a baby all the same.

Anyway the case is now in the public court. One would like to hear it argued, before Mr. Justice Stare-leigh, by Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz and his "brother Snubbin." But the day of the serjeants is over, with all the glories of Pickwickian England. And a new Pharaoh reigns in the land.

Notes and Comments

A SERIES of interesting questions has been made concerning contingencies that may be expected when the air is actually used for miscellaneous traffic. How, for example, will the man on the ground be protected against carelessness by the man in the air, and what kind of sign can the aeroplane carry which will serve to identify it if some earth-man wishes to lodge a complaint with the authorities? Or again, what will be the rights of the proprietors of a baseball park if an aviator evades the price of admission by flying about over the diamond? Or what will be the remedy of the man who is kept awake at night by aeroplane motors? What will be the limit of the private citizen's property measured perpendicularly, and how can he tell whether or not an airman is trespassing? Such questions are amusing to read, but in all seriousness they mean that the legal problems that will come up with the increasing use of aeroplanes will require ingenuity for settlement.

IN *The Observer* of London, of a hundred years ago, there appeared this announcement: "The unseemly buildings and lime sheds at the back of Scotland Yard, extending to the bank of the Thames from Whitehall Place, are at length to be pulled down for the purpose of extending the street to the river." The "at length" is good, and gives the Londoner of today a feeling of sympathy with the Londoner of a century ago. Not a few have been asking, of late, when the temporary war-buildings are to give place to the open spaces and patches of green which have, in so many instances, disappeared during these years.

SOME ONE has said that, seen from an airship, London has rather the aspect of a sprawling than an upright city. If such is the case, perhaps it might be a good plan for officials from the Local Government Board to view it from this altitude, and make their plans accordingly. The Londoner is one of the most adaptable and philosophic of men, and he has submitted very benevolently to the "sprawling" during these exacting years, but he values his open spaces and green patches not a little, and he is inclined to think that it is about time "at length" showed some promise of appearing.

A STORY going the rounds in Washington, and accredited to Senator Hotchkiss, is to the effect that he was discussing the Bolsheviks, and remarked, "They haven't it all their own way, though." Then he went on to tell how a Bolshevik orator was shouting the other day, in Washington Park: "Progress! Progress and bolshevism! We are wiser than our fathers, and they, in their turn, were wiser than their fathers were." "Gee, mister," said a heckler, "what a fool your grandfather must have been!"

IN ENGLAND, summer time was ushered in under a mantle of snow, an anomaly for which the proverbial waywardness of March is responsible. March may come in as a lion, but rash is he, in spite of the old adage, who puts trust in its going out as a lamb. The decree which fixed summer time to begin on the 30th morning of March took its chance of being betrayed by the weather. Primroses, too, have held the humors of March in fine contempt from time immemorial. Large baskets of them were being sold at London street corners this year while on the roofs the snow still lay gleaming in the sun.

THE announcement of the appointment of another Frenchman, Mr. Pierre Monteux, as leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to succeed Mr. Henri Rabaud, reorganizer of that famous aggregation, further emphasizes the fact that, while hostilities have ceased, there is no disposition on the part of the management to return to ante-bellum leadership or policy. It will be remembered that the former conductor, Dr. Muck, was removed to a federal prison as an alien enemy. There appeared to be a common impression, up to that time, that a Boston symphony orchestra must be German to insure its success. It is gratifying to learn that the management is living up to the best American traditions. Music knows no east or west. Long prosper the international idea in music!

GRAVELY distressed in their sense of propriety by the thought that, whenever they lifted their soft hats in passing salutation, the pressure of their fingers was likely to make a dent that must be smoothed out afterward, two ingenious Englishmen have invented a metal spring that automatically restores the graceful shapes of their hats. The invention reminds one of the unsuccessful campaign started, some years ago, by a man in Cincinnati, against what he termed the "hat-tipping evil" because it necessitated the "sudden exposure of one's valuable head to extreme weather conditions." He tried to substitute a "graceful raising of one's hand to the hat, with a nod." But men generally seemed satisfied to risk their "valuable heads," just as the average citizen today makes a wild grab at his soft hat, gets it off and on in polite salutation, and goes his way with never a thought that the procedure may have dented it.